

سكس الامم

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, MARCH 22, 1971

Established 1887

Table with exchange rates for various countries including Austria, Belgium, Canada, etc.

Moderates vs. Militants

Ulster Premier Resigns; U.K. Warns of Takeover

By Bernard Weinraub... Belfast, March 21 (UPI)—Northern Ireland government...



James Chichester-Clark



Brian Faulkner

Craig, a hard-liner and former minister of home affairs, who is Mr. Faulkner's chief opponent. It was the issue of law and order...

The crisis was brought to a climax with the murder two weeks ago of three off-duty British soldiers. The killings were blamed on the militant 'provisional' wing of the Catholic underground group...

During a tense, hour-long meeting yesterday with the Ulster cabinet, Lord Carrington made it clear that London would have no choice but to take over direct rule of Northern Ireland unless it accepted British military tactics aimed at cooling Catholic and Protestant tensions.

The situation... is simply this: It is apparent that public and parliamentary opinion in Northern Ireland looks to the Northern Ireland government for measures which can bring the current Irish Republican Army campaign swiftly to an end.



AIR LIFT—A South Vietnamese soldier holds on to a helicopter landing skid as it comes in for a landing at Ham Nghi, South Vietnam.

Calley Jury Allowed to Hear Trial's Key Testimony Again

By William Greider... FT. BENNING, Ga., March 21 (AP)—Over the objections of Lt. William L. Calley's lawyers, the My Lai court-martial jury is hearing again the entire testimony of four key prosecution witnesses...

Calley Wants Anti-War Tour

FT. BENNING, Ga., March 21 (AP)—Lt. William L. Calley Jr. said yesterday that if he were acquitted at his murder trial, he would go on a worldwide tour, delivering anti-war lectures.

'Pullout Phase' in Laos Is Meeting Heavy Fire

9,000 Left, 'Fighting Every Inch'

By Alvin Shuster

SAIGON, March 21 (NYT)—Communist forces were today reported to be pursuing South Vietnamese troops being withdrawn from Laos as the allied invasion, aimed at cutting enemy supply routes, drew to a close.

Pursuing North Vietnamese troops moved closer to the border, thus posing a possible threat to the American installations supporting the six-week-old campaign from South Vietnam.

LAOS CASUALTY—A South Vietnamese medic helps a soldier, who was wounded during fighting at Landing Zone Brown inside Laos, to an army field hospital at Ham Nghi.



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Heaviest Raids Since November

50 U.S. Jets Hit SAM Sites And Supply Depots in North

SAIGON, March 21 (AP)—More than 50 U.S. warplanes today attacked surface-to-air missile sites, anti-aircraft gun positions and supply depots inside North Vietnam in the heaviest raids over the North since last November.

The U.S. Command, in announcing the strikes, said they ranged from the Demilitarized Zone, or the 17th parallel, to the 19th parallel. The 19th parallel is about 130 miles north of the DMZ and about the same distance south of Hanoi.

Congressmen Ask Hanoi for Visit to POWs

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—More than 70 members of the House today called on North Vietnam to allow a group of congressmen to inspect prisoner-of-war camps and meet with captive American servicemen.

In a letter they told Hanoi that "by allowing this you could allay the concern and questions of millions of people in the United States and throughout the world."

President Nixon has said he will place no limitation upon the use of air power in Indochina. About 250 U.S. combat planes carried out heavy raids against SAM and anti-aircraft sites and supply depots in North Vietnam last Nov. 21.

U.S. Churchmen in Paris... PARIS, March 21 (UPI)—Fifty representatives of Protestant churches in the United States arrived here yesterday for a week's talks with delegates to the Paris peace talks in order to form opinions on a way to end the war.

Israeli, Enemy Clash in South Lebanon... TEL AVIV, March 21 (UPI)—An Israeli Army patrol went into southern Lebanon early yesterday in pursuit of Arab guerrillas who had opened fire on it across the frontier, an Israeli spokesman said today.

1,000 Seized in Anti-Soviet Protest in D.C. By Martin Weil... WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—About 1,000 persons were arrested here today after they gathered in downtown 16th Street near the Soviet Embassy in a peaceful demonstration in support of Soviet Jews.

16 Million U.S. Adults Would Like to Emigrate... PRINCETON, N.J., March 21.—America's pressing social and economic problems are reflected to some degree in the growing number of Americans who say they would like to emigrate to some other country if given the chance.

Gallup Poll... When the views of the public in all nations surveyed are taken into consideration, Australia and the United States are found to be the top choices of where people would like to settle.

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Joint Allied Report Condemns Vietnamese Crimes in Cambodia

By Henry Kamm
PHNOM PENH, March 21 (NYT).—A joint report addressed to their two governments by high South Vietnamese and Cambodian officials has called for "radical measures" to put a halt to the continuing violence and theft perpetrated by South Vietnamese troops against Cambodian civilians.

Joint commission, as "violence against the persons of civilians, thefts and plunder, attempted rapes, gunfire causing death and wounded, and rocket fire causing the destruction of homes."

belief that Vietnamese of all political persuasions are their sworn enemies.

Laos, Cambodian Invasions A Success, U.K. Expert Says

TOKYO, March 21 (UPI).—Sir Robert Thompson, the British guerrilla expert who has been consulted by President Nixon, believes the invasions of Cambodia and Laos have resulted in a situation where there is no longer a military threat to South Vietnam.

is not an impossibility. "Even this year the country could begin to return to normal in many respects," he says.

"There is no question of the present ceiling of the armed forces being exceeded so that, with the draft coming forward each year, it should be possible to release long-service personnel from the armed forces, particularly those required to restore the economy and civilian administration."

"Nevertheless, for political and psychological rather than military reasons, a residual force may have to be retained.

"This further reduces the amount which can be forwarded into Cambodia, from which the only real military threat to Saigon can be developed."

"The Laos invasion, he writes, is compelling the North Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, now in the position of an enemy-occupying power, will have few surplus resources with which to develop any military threat to South Vietnam."

Saigon Forces Withdrawing, 'Fighting Every Inch of Way'

(Continued from Page 1)
Some observers here have wondered why only 20,000 Vietnamese troops were sent into Laos for a job some high-ranking military officers once said would require many more than that.

Italy's Roads Toll-Free
ROME, March 21 (UPI).—Toll collectors and service assistants on Italy's tollway network began a three-day strike today, meaning travel was free for motorists using the tollways.



If you do business around the world, don't miss the boat.

If you do business overseas, you'll find us almost anywhere you go. We're opening a new branch in Paris to go along with our branch in London.

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HONG KONG - MADRID
MEXICO CITY - PARIS - SINGAPORE - SYDNEY
TOKYO - Gable: Marmidbank

MARINE MIDLAND BANK
NEW YORK
Marine Midland Building, 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015



LANDSLIDE IN PERU—Two Indian women watch as rescue workers search for victims of a landslide which struck the mining camp of Chungar in the Andes.

Peru Official Says 259 Died in Landslide

LIMA, March 21 (UPI).—Interior Minister Gen. Armando Artola says 259 persons were killed in a landslide Thursday that buried a mining camp, 150 miles northeast of Lima, under tons of mud and rocks.

Free Democrats Only Losers in W. German State Election

MAINZ, Germany, March 21 (AP).—The Christian Democrats won an absolute majority in the Rhineland-Palatinate state parliament tonight, but Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats got a vote of confidence by recording their first local election gains in 18 months.

The Social Democrats were at a disadvantage because of the large Catholic population in the state of 3.6 million people.

The Free Democrats party of Foreign Minister Walter Scheel dropped from 8.3 percent to 5.9 percent and retained only three of its eight seats.

The right-wing National Democratic party suffered another local loss and their four seats were surrendered when the NPD percentage fell from 6.9 percent to 2.7 percent, below the 5 percent needed to seat deputies.

The Communist party, running in its first Rhineland-Palatinate election, polled only 0.9 percent of the vote.

Just over 2 million of the state's 2.6 million voters went to the poll.

For the state's popular minister-president (governor), Helmut Kohl, 40, the result was a personal triumph and increased will not dare to run again later this year.

2d Saigon Deputy Is Arrested In Smuggling, This Time Gold

SAIGON, March 21.—The National Assembly, never known for its probity, was further humiliated yesterday with the disclosure that the deputy speaker had been arrested in Thailand for gold smuggling.

The disclosure followed by one day the embarrassing revelation that another deputy had been caught attempting to smuggle heroin into the country for sale to American soldiers.

In its three-year life, the assembly has earned itself a reputation in Saigon's newspapers as "Our own Wild West show."

There have been fistfights and allegations on the floor that various members had used their privileges to smuggle into the country everything from currency to giraffe calendars, which are normally barred in Saigon.

The current session started off on a new low when one deputy offered to lower his trousers in the house. He wished to disprove another deputy's allegations concerning his manhood.

Of the 120 deputies, most coffee house politicians in Saigon think that fully two-thirds will not dare to run again later this year.

Such sentiments were reinforced by the disclosure that Nguyen Quang Luyen had been arrested at the Bangkok airport last month with 3.3 pounds of gold bars in his possession.

The accusation was made in the assembly and was not denied by Mr. Luyen. Two fellow deputies said that Mr. Luyen was freed by the Thai authorities only after the South Vietnamese Embassy in Bangkok interceded.

Mr. Luyen had been in Thailand for a meeting of Asian legislators.

Like Deputy Pham Chi Thien, who was allegedly caught smuggling heroin, Mr. Luyen is nominally identified with the pro-government forces in the assembly.

Potentially Significant Change Israel Said Ready to Accept 'Control' of Sharm-el-Sheikh

By Jonathan C. Randel
JERUSALEM, March 21 (WP).—Israel is now ready to settle for "control" rather than full sovereignty over Sharm-el-Sheikh, the strategic Sinai point commanding the straits of Tiran and Israeli shipping through the gulf of Aqaba, government sources said today.

This imprecise but potentially significant change in Israeli thinking was communicated to Secretary of State William P. Rogers by Foreign Minister Abba Eban in their meeting Friday in Washington, the sources said.

If borne out, the move would reveal more Israeli flexibility than the local press and officials have allowed in their assessment of Mr. Eban's tough talk in Washington and his alleged successful payoff in the Nixon administration and U.S. public opinion.

The sources reported that Mr. Eban told Mr. Rogers that Israel demanded "control" over the Sinai, not sovereignty, and territorial access to Sharm-el-Sheikh.

The sources declined to define Mr. Eban's view of "control" over the Sinai, but said that Sharm-el-Sheikh along the lines of the U.S. Guantanamo base in Cuba.

However, the United States is believed to have actively encouraged Egypt about such a lease arrangement and the sources acknowledged that Mr. Eban had dropped demands for full sovereignty as seen in indirect confirmation of Israeli intent.

In the same conversation, Mr. Rogers was said to have spoken of possible Israeli "use of the territory" at Sharm-el-Sheikh in drawing a distinction with outright acquisition.

A further indication that Israel may be significantly less adamant than advertised was a hint from government sources that Mr. Eban might have more talk in New York and Washington later this week when the foreign minister is expected to meet with Mr. Rogers.

Even Premier Golda Meir yesterday sought to soften Israel's visceral reaction to Mr. Rogers' suggestions that international guarantees and a United Nations peace-keeping force were more important to the Jewish state's security than defensible borders involving holding on to Arab land occupied in the 1967 war.

She told a meeting of the World Congress of Conservative Rabbis, largely attended by Americans, that "we have no inkling capable of doing what the U.S. can do or has done—for us."

While Mrs. Meir often sounds similar themes in speeches, it was noteworthy that this time had returned to her thinking now that her government believes it has

stunned the side of U.S. pressure against Israel.

Incidentally, the Israeli government and press have returned to their favorite over-optimistic outcries the State Department staffed by neo-Arabs and the White House manned by friends of Israel.

"I am happy to meet you and to have your acquaintance with Mr. Bush. I am sure you will have a very productive meeting with the United States President."

Mr. Bush said he favored a positive approach to the Middle Eastern problem. "From time to time, I see pessimism given to me by pessimistic views," he said.

I find Mr. Eban's approach another that of our government to be pessimistic. "We don't wish to minimize the problems, but we must not lose sight of the positive elements."

"My major goal on this visit to the U.S. is to give a precise definition of Israel's position. Mr. Eban said in answer to a question: "It is our goal to achieve peace, we ought to keep moving, and many doors are open..."

Gen. Young Says He's Being Made My Lai Scapegoat

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI).—One of two generals facing punishment in the aftermath of the My Lai case contends that he is being made a scapegoat.

Brig. Gen. George H. Young Jr., who served as assistant commander of the Americal Division at the time of My Lai, said in a statement issued by his attorneys Friday that he was being punished to mollify a congressman who has criticized the Army's handling of the case.

Gen. Young's aides identified the congressman as Rep. Samuel S. Stratton, D-N.Y.

Rep. Stratton replied to Gen. Young's statement by saying action was started against Gen. Young and the former commander of the Americal Division, Maj. Gen. Samuel W. Koster, "because the Army now knows that it made a horrible mistake in court-martialing enlisted men and lieutenant in the My Lai case and letting all the generals go scot-free."

Pentagon sources said Thursday that Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the Army chief of staff who commanded all U.S. forces in Vietnam at the time of My Lai, has recommended "administrative punishment" for Gen. Koster, Gen. Young and others.

Wilson Warns Of Worsening Of British Slump

SHERBURY, Britain, March 21 (Reuters).—Labor opposition leader Harold Wilson warned last night that Britain may be spiraling toward the worst recession since World War II.

The former prime minister told a Labor party meeting at Oakengetts, "successive and doctrinaire government acts designed to destroy confidence could well turn recession into slump and crisis."

Mr. Wilson said that in the government's budget, due in ten days, the chancellor of the Exchequer, Anthony Barber, should first use the record balance of payments surplus the previous Labor administration had left him—"almost the strongest in the world"—as the base for industrial expansion and growth.

He said it was possible that the total number of working days lost this year would be in excess of all the days lost in the first three years of the Labor government.

Nevada Ordered To Restore 3,000 To Welfare List

LAS VEGAS, March 21 (AP).—An Australian federal judge ordered Nevada welfare recipients to be put back on welfare Friday and said that the state had to pay the money withheld since the state's first checks were stopped in December.

"Concerning the slowness of your state's response to the state's welfare administrator and his staff ran roughshod over the constitutional rights of eligible and financially eligible recipients," Judge Roger Foley said.

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ix Senators Could Swing Vote Labor-Business Drive Gives SST a Chance to Pass Senate

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Thanks to a heavy labor-business lobbying campaign for the Senate SST, Senate backers of the bill have a good chance of passing it in next Wednesday's vote. But opponents, led by Sen. William Brock, D., Pa., still have a slight edge.

The House has already voted to cut off federal funds for the person-to-person project, and it can be saved only if the Senate approves the money. A survey of 17-45 members of the Senate shows two others expected to be absent because of illness.

The House has already voted to cut off federal funds for the person-to-person project, and it can be saved only if the Senate approves the money. A survey of 17-45 members of the Senate shows two others expected to be absent because of illness.

Sen. Brock, who was highly critical of the project during his campaign last November, apparently has been looking for a compromise to ease his decision, but none has been put forward so far.

Sen. Montoya has a big General Electric factory in his state and may be concerned about employment in his state. (GE builds the SST motors.) Mrs. Smith has given no indication that she's changing her position, but traditionally refuses to reveal her vote in advance.

Could Go to Agnew

Backers of the plan, which is strongly supported by the administration, could still save it in the Senate if they could pick up four of the six undecideds. That would give them a 49-49 tie and enable Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew, as presiding officer of the Senate, to cast a tie-breaking vote in favor of the plan.

The improvement of the SST's prospects in the Senate stems from labor-business lobbying over the past month and the election of a handful of conservative senators in place of liberals last November.

Last December, the Senate rejected the SST by a 52-to-41 vote. If pairs are added to this tally, and the two senators expected to be absent are eliminated from consideration, the vote would have been 55 to 42. Sen. Brock might now be happy to settle for a two or three-vote margin Wednesday.

Part of the narrowing of the gap is the result of the election of Bill Brock, R., Tenn.; J. Glenn Beall, R., Md.; and Robert A. Taft, R., Ohio, in place of more liberal Democratic senators who had opposed the SST last winter. Sens. Brock, Beall and Taft are all voting for the SST. If Sen. Buckley ends up backing the SST, that will be another such switch.

Labor Lobbying Crucial

The campaign being mounted by organized labor—sparked by the AFL-CIO and International Association of Machinists, which has 300,000 of its members in the aerospace industry—and a battery of aerospace firms is also believed to be a key factor.

"The AFL-CIO that's the difference," said an aide to one of the senators leading the drive to save the plan. "The aerospace industry isn't worth a split in lobbying." He estimated that without the labor lobbying effort, the SST would have lost by 20 Senate votes Wednesday, instead of having a real chance of winning.

The big lobbying effort on behalf of the plan was launched late in February, when an "umbrella" organization named the National Committee for an American SST was formed. George Meany, the AFL-CIO president, is its chairman. Its vice-chairmen include 31 presidents of international AFL-CIO unions; Donald J. Strait, head of Fairchild-Hiller, whose Egerstrom, Md., plant is to make the tail assembly for the SST; former Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney of Oklahoma, who headed the Senate aviation subcommittee and is now president of the National Aeronautics Association; and a consultant in Washington; Stuart Tipton, president of the Air Transport Association; George D. Harly, president of the Air Force Association; and Karl Harr, president of Aerospace Industries Association.

Also on the list are 34 companies, such as North American Rockwell, Titanium Metals Corp., Boeing (which makes the SST), General Electric, Northrop and many others involved in the project.



APOLLO FALLOUT—A Houston fireman wears a new flame-proof suit during a test in which he was able to walk to the edge of a pool of burning jet fuel without feeling the heat. The new lightweight gear is made from material developed by the U.S. space agency after the 1967 Apollo-1 fire which killed three astronauts.

Military Pay Raise Delayed House Panel Votes to Drop Divinity Student Deferments

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—The House Armed Services Committee voted Thursday to eliminate draft deferments for divinity students and to extend the required civilian service for conscientious objectors from two to three years.

The committee postponed until next week a final decision on increases in military pay and allowances that would far exceed President Nixon's budget allotment, but the committee chairman, Rep. F. Edward Hebert, D., La., said there was no doubt the raises would be approved.

In other action on the draft legislation, the committee rejected an administration proposal for \$3,000 enlistment bonuses for men who volunteer for combat specialties, agreed to reimburse recruiters for out-of-pocket expenses and approved a troop ceiling of 26 million men for the fiscal year that begins July 1, the level requested by the President.

The committee votes were tentative and are subject to final committee approval next week.

The elimination of deferments for divinity students had been sought by the Nixon administration. Men who now hold such deferments would be permitted to retain them, but none would be granted in the future. About 17,000 men enter divinity school each year.

The action was in line with another vote earlier this week that abolished future deferments for college undergraduates.

The requirement that conscientious objectors serve for three years in a critical civilian occupation, rather than two years as now, was sponsored by Rep.

Cleanup Drive Nets 105 Tons Of Bottles, Cans

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP).—Thousands of refund seekers, responding to an environmental cleanup campaign yesterday, brought 105 tons of discarded bottles and cans to 17 collection centers in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

About \$9,000 was paid out to the trash bearers, representing clubs, church organizations, schools as well as individuals.

The Coca-Cola Bottling Co., which introduced the recycling program, said it paid \$2,000 for 100 tons of glass and 5 tons of cans—an estimated 400,000 bottles and 200,000 cans. Coca-Cola said it also redeemed about \$3,000 worth of its own bottles at a nickel apiece.

Midland Glass Co., Chathamoga Glass Co. and Reynolds Metals Co. have agreed to buy the containers from Coca-Cola at the same price paid to collectors—\$1.0 a pound for cans and a penny a pound for bottles.

Coca-Cola officials called yesterday's response "sensational" and "unbelievable."

3 Phone Bill Hoaxers Free On \$1,000 Bail

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21 (UPI)—Three hippy hoaxers, who sent bogus telephone bills to 20,000 Californians, were out on bail yesterday after being arrested on charges of sending a "filthy and vile substance" through the mails.

The pranksters, Marc Keyser, his wife Terri and David Shire, who call themselves "Sam's Cafe," held a news conference to say that their scheme helped "bring on the revolution." About an hour later, a federal prosecutor told them they were under arrest.

The charges did not involve the 20,000 phony bills, but four press kits mailed to local newspapers and television stations. The kits included three plastic vials allegedly containing excrement.

"I personally smelled the odor of the contents of one of the vials and perceived the odor of animal excrement," said an affidavit signed by postal inspector Donald Housh, which accompanied the complaint.

The three were arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Owen Woodruff in San Francisco, who released them on \$1,000 personal recognizance bonds and set April 16 for a preliminary hearing. He also took away their passports and warned them against any possible illegal activities, such as using the mails to send fictitious bills.

The U.S. attorney said he also is considering presenting the matter of the phony bills to the federal grand jury.

Mr. Keyser told the news conference that the hoax cost \$2,100 and kept "Sam's Cafe" busy for nine months.

U.S. Air Force Midwife WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—An Australian woman has been named the first midwife in the U.S. Air Force. Capt. Clare E. Ryder, of Wagga Wagga, Australia, was officially named the Air Force's first Nurse Clinician (Obstetrical), based at Langley Air Force base in Virginia, the Air Force announced Friday.

Louis Armstrong Rallies in Hospital

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI)—Jazz trumpeter Louis (Satchmo) Armstrong, hospitalized since Monday in critical condition with heart trouble, was reported today to be "getting stronger all the time."

While the 70-year-old trumpeter king still remains in the intensive-care unit of the Beth Israel Hospital, a hospital spokesman said his spirits are "excellent" and he has made "graduating" improvement.

The spokesman said Mr. Armstrong's pulse was regular, as were his blood pressure and temperature.

AMA Journal Urges Doctors To Impose Limits on X-Rays

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—Doctors should drastically cut down their use of X-rays lest the government impose a limit, the journal of the American Medical Association said Friday.

American doctors, it said in an editorial, have nearly doubled medical diagnostic radiation since 1954—much of it unnecessarily.

Radiation can cause cancer and genetic damage, it points out, and doctors should exercise "concern and self-policing" and impose their own controls or "others will do so."

The editorial quoted testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy citing "strong evidence" that needless diagnostic X-ray is causing between 3,000 and 30,000 deaths a year "as a consequence of genetic mutations and several forms of somatic (body) damage."

AEC Official

The testimony was that of Dr. Karl Z. Morgan, the director of health physics at the Atomic Energy Commission's Tennessee National Laboratory.

Both Dr. Morgan and the AMA

Doctor Held for Attempted Rape After Police Plant TV Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 21 (UPI)—A 52-year-old doctor has been charged with the attempted rape of a drugged patient after police observed the alleged attack on a planted closed-circuit television system.

The alleged assault took place on Feb. 25 while Dr. John L. Avery was making a house call on a 29-year-old patient at her suburban home in Montgomery County, Md.

Judge Calvin R. Sanders last week ordered Dr. Avery held for grand jury action and released him on a \$10,000 property bond.

According to testimony by County Medical Examiner Belden Reap, Dr. Avery gave the woman two injections in the arm. She lost consciousness in two or three minutes.

Dr. Reap said Dr. Avery partially undressed the woman, "finally pushing her back onto the couch." Two police detectives signaled by Dr. Reap then entered the apartment to make the arrest.

The stake-out was set up in the woman's apartment as a result of an incident with the same doctor earlier this year. On that occasion she allegedly sought to determine from a local hospital what caused her to lose consciousness after he administered medication to her.

The small camera was planted in a shoe box on a table in the studio apartment. Dr. Reap said the two detectives did not watch the alleged attempted assault out of "modesty."

Errant Fireworks Kill 2, Hurt 176 at Valencia Fair

VALENCIA, Spain, March 21 (UPI)—The "night of fire" ending Valencia's gay spring festival turned into a time of screams and terror yesterday when exploding fireworks plunged into crowds causing a stampede. Police said two persons were killed and 176 injured, 35 of them seriously.

Valencia officials have begun an investigation into the incident. Eyewitnesses said heavy rains had soaked the fireworks and that this may have caused the rockets to fall into the crowd.

The tragedy occurred at the Plaza del Caudillo, jam-packed with an estimated 200,000 merry-makers. The signal to start the traditional burning of wood and cardboard effigies was to be made by firing the rockets.

An eyewitness said, "The rockets were hurled into the air from steel tubes like mortar bombs. But instead of going into the air they fell into the crowd. There was immediate panic. When it was all over, the square was littered with shoes."

A 16-year-old girl and a 21-year-old student, both Spaniards, were killed by direct hits. Most of the injuries came in the stampede.

People were trampled underfoot, dozens were pushed through the windows of the buildings lining the square or crushed against

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To Restore Political System

New Turkish Chief Vows Reforms

ANKARA, March 21 (AP)—Turkey's Premier-designate Nihat Erim said today that his reform programs could "bring Turkey back to a normal parliamentary system," thus precluding further military intervention in politics.

interview that his proposals to the parliament would include land, tax and education reform as well as changes to bring better candidates into parliament.

"If the parliament accepts my program and proposals, we can bring Turkey back to a normal parliamentary system," Mr. Erim said, "and there will be no more need for a forceful push by the army."

The 58-year-old former law professor and politician was named to lead a coalition government after the military ousted the Conservative Justice Party government of Suleyman Demirel and threatened to seize power if a new government was not formed.

Bulent Ecevit, secretary-general of Turkey's second largest party, the moderate left Republican Peoples party, resigned today to protest the military intervention.

Mr. Ecevit said that it was "a more sophisticated version" of the colonels' takeover in Greece.

However, the party's parliament members voted to support the Erim government. In the interview, Mr. Erim said that he believed the other major parties would also support him.

Mr. Erim said that it would have been better for Turkey if the commanders had not intervened.

But he said the parties and parliament were not functioning properly "and it happened."

"My job is now to remove the obstacles which prevented the system from working well," he said.

He said that his "reforms will be based on what science dictates," not on political ideology or political considerations.

"If I can get the reforms started, it will be difficult for anyone later to stop them," he said. He promised that at least half his cabinet would be technicians from outside parliament.

Soviet Assails 'Rude Attacks' Against Kremlin by Peking

MOSCOW, March 21 (NYT)—The Soviet Union today assailed Communist China for what it called last week's "rude attacks and slander" against the Kremlin leadership. It said that the Chinese statement played into the hands of anti-Communists who hoped for an aggravation of Soviet-Chinese relations.

The Soviet press agency, issued by Tass, the first mention here of the Chinese attack, which appeared last Thursday in three major Peking publications.

The Chinese said the Kremlin leaders were using force to enslave the peoples of Eastern Europe and Mongolia. Peking specifically assailed party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev in the sharpest criticism of the Soviet Union since a lengthy ideological attack at the time of Lenin's centenary last April.

The ostensible reason for the Chinese editorial was the 100th anniversary of the Paris Commune, an event of great importance to Communist ideologists.

The brief Tass statement was low-key in nature, and seemed to reflect a Soviet desire to avoid dignifying the Chinese attack by over-reacting to it.

Soviet leaders are thought to regard the Peking editorial as part of a Chinese campaign to discredit the Soviet leadership on the eve of the 24th Soviet Communist party congress, due to begin a week from Tuesday.

The Chinese have already rejected a Soviet invitation to the congress, informed Soviet sources say.

In its reply, the Soviet Union said that the Chinese editorial "expounded the known concepts of Maoism," and contains "a

distortion of Marxist-Leninist teaching and of the principles of the Paris Commune."

"The article is full of rude attacks and slander against the Communist party of the Soviet Union and other Marxist-Leninist parties and against the general course of the international Communist movement," it said.

West's Approval Seen

Tass said the Western press "met with approval the new anti-Communist action by the Chinese leadership."

"The anti-Communists especially appreciate highly Peking's new attacks against the international Communist movement, against its cohesion and against the socialist community because they were undertaken by the Chinese leadership at a time of mounting aggressive actions by American imperialism in Indo-China, against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, and do not conceal their hopes that the above-mentioned article will lead to an aggravation of the People's Republic of China's relations with the Soviet Union," the editorial said.

Rift With Japan Healed

TOKYO, March 21 (NYT)—The Japanese Communist party has agreed to send a delegation to the forthcoming 24th Soviet Party Congress opening March 30, thus normalizing relations with Moscow after a lengthy and at times extremely bitter feud dating back to 1963.

Akaha, the party newspaper, announced the decision and the text of a joint communiqué signed by Japanese and Soviet party delegations today.

The Japanese party had sent a four-man team which met in Moscow last week with a Soviet delegation headed by politburo member M. A. Suslov. Tomio Nishizawa led the Japanese team.

The JCP, which has 300,000 members and polled 3,200,000 votes in the December, 1969 general election, is the strongest and best organized Marxist party in non-Communist Asia. It has adopted a posture of independence towards both giants of the Communist world—China and Russia.

Its relations with Peking have been nonexistent since the Cultural Revolution and its ties with Moscow were not much better until a couple of years ago when the Soviet party began to solicit its support in a worldwide competition for support with Peking.

Mr. Suslov came to Japan for talks with Secretary-General Kenji Miyamoto and other top leaders Jan. 30 to Feb. 7, 1968.

Belgian Farmers Stage Protests

BRUSSELS, March 21 (UPI)—Belgian farmers sprayed liquid animal fertilizer and dumped manure while others emptied a milk tank in the streets of Hasselt, the Limbourg province capital, in anti-Common Market demonstrations here this weekend.

The farmers were protesting farm prices proposed for the 1971 season by the EEC's Executive Commission. The prices must be approved before April 1 by agriculture ministers who will begin a two-day session here tomorrow.

The farmers are demanding an average 10-percent raise rather than the 5-percent increase proposed by the commission.

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6,000 Non-Whites Protest in London Over Alien Bill

LONDON, March 21 (UPI)—Thousands of Africans, Asians and West Indians today waving clenched fists and shouting angry slogans protested new government curbs on British Commonwealth immigration.

An estimated 6,000 non-whites braved icy winds to tramp through the capital under a forest of red and black banners.

Police said it was Britain's biggest racial demonstration in memory.

Bearded Sikhs in multicolored turbans joined immigrants from other non-white Commonwealth countries in the march against the government's proposed aliens bill, announced in February.

The bill would deprive Commonwealth immigrants of their automatic right of entry and subject them to the same controls as other aliens unless they have a parent or grandparent born in Britain.

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Yahya Talks With Rival Paki Leaders

DACCA, East Pakistan, March 21 (Reuters)—West Pakistan political leader Zulfikar Ali Bhutto had a two-hour meeting with President Yahya Khan today on the nation's political crisis shortly after arriving here from Karachi.

The area around Mr. Bhutto's hotel resembled an armed camp as machine-gun posts were set up on the hotel roof and troops and police fanned out to surround the building.

Mr. Bhutto was driven to the hotel in a heavily armed convoy. He was whisked through a crowded hotel lobby but the elevator stuck for three minutes and an angry crowd, shouting anti-Bhutto slogans and waving placards reading "Bhutto political bastard," surged forward and thumped on the lift door.

Mr. Bhutto's room was changed and he was moved to the top floor where he immediately conferred with his aides while armed men stood guard outside.

Within an hour he drove to meet President Yahya, who has been trying for six days to defuse the crisis which threatens to tear Pakistan apart.

President Yahya and Mr. Bhutto, after their two-hour talk, arranged to meet again tomorrow. The president will also have another meeting tomorrow with the East Pakistan political leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, whom he met for 70 minutes before Mr. Bhutto's arrival.

Today's meeting with Sheikh Mujib was their fifth in six days. A statement issued after the meeting said Sheikh Mujib sought clarification of points arising from yesterday's session.

It is believed that major changes are being prepared to reconcile surging Bengali nationalism in the east with a united Pakistan. These changes would involve the scrapping of President Yahya's plans for a phased return to representative government and the proclamation of an interim constitution giving legal sanction to Sheikh Mujib's effective takeover of the eastern region.

Kuwait, Peking to Have Ambassadorial Ties

KUWAIT, March 21 (Reuters)—Kuwait is to establish diplomatic relations with Communist China at ambassadorial level, it was announced today.

Minister of State Abdul-Aziz Hussein told reporters that a joint statement would be published this week both here and in Peking. He said Kuwait's approval of the exchange reflected its view that the Peking government represented the Chinese people.

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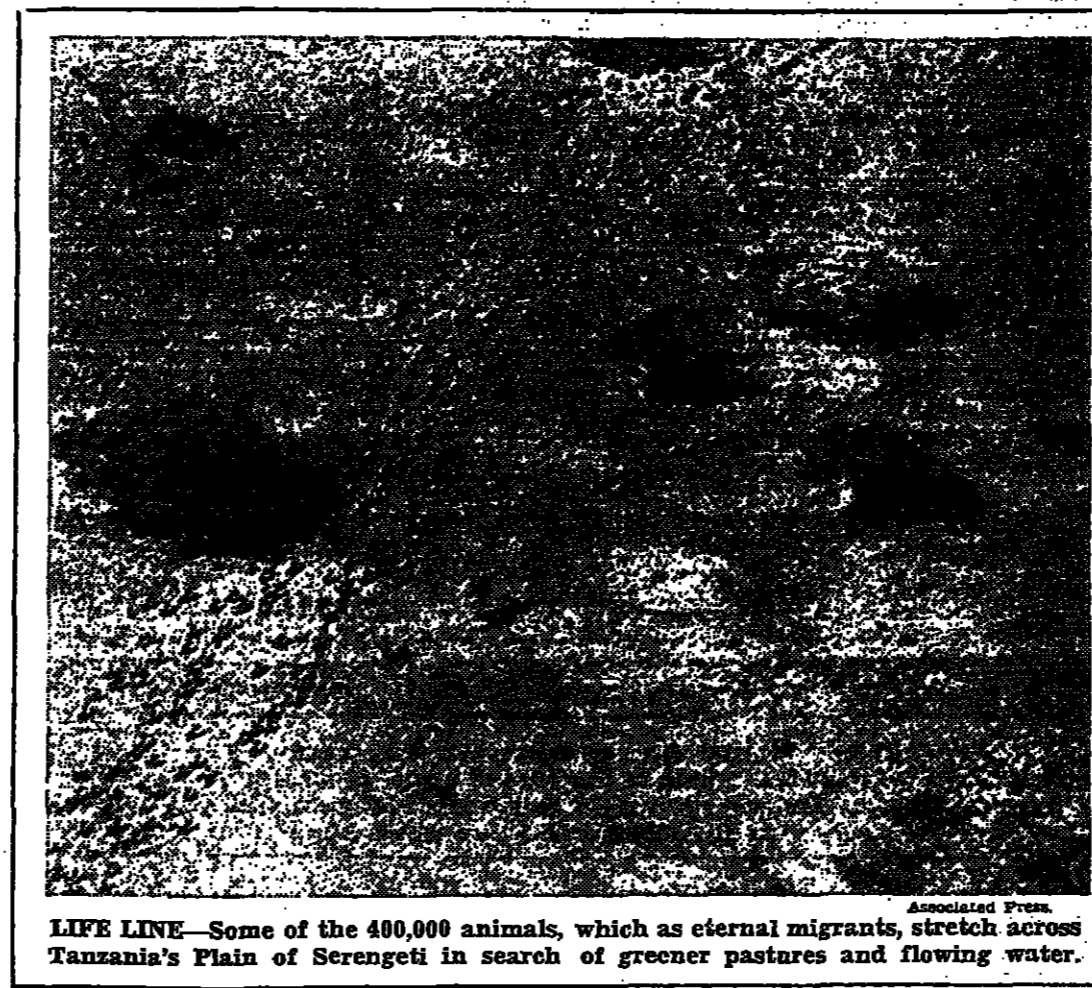
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LIFE LINE—Some of the 400,000 animals, which as eternal migrants, stretch across Tanzania's Plain of Serengeti in search of greener pastures and flowing water.

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Maj. Coulson, 85, Helped Trap WWI Spy Mata Hari

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 (AP)—Maj. Thomas Coulson, 85, the British intelligence officer who helped capture the most famous spy in World War I, Mata Hari, died Friday at a nursing home here.

Maj. Coulson retired in 1960 as acting director of the Franklin Institute. He joined the institute staff in 1924.

One of his books, "Mata Hari," was made into a motion picture. He also wrote "Queen of Spies," and other works.

Born in South Shields, County Durham, Britain, Maj. Coulson was educated at Westoe and Queen's College, and received his officer's training at Sandhurst. He served in the Tripoli campaign, the first Balkan War and World War I, mostly with the British Army, but part of the time with the British Intelligence Service.

Espionage and Criminology

Known for lectures on espionage and criminology, he became curator of several museums in Britain. He emigrated to the United States in 1929.

Friends and associates said they did not know how Maj. Coulson helped to capture Mata Hari.

In a newspaper interview in 1938 he was quoted as saying: "If she (Mata Hari) had been half as intelligent as some of the women spies I have known, there is little likelihood she would have been captured."

"She was captured when she very stupidly wired to German officials in Holland to send her money, using her own secret service number and address in a poorly coded message. This was intercepted."

Dr. Mervin J. Kelly

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT)—Dr. Mervin J. Kelly, 77, former president and board chairman of the Bell Laboratories and a leading figure in the fields of science and technology, died Thursday in Port Saint Lucie, Fla., where he had one of his two homes. He also lived in Short Hills, N.J.

In 1958 Dr. Kelly received the James Forrestal Memorial Award for contributing to the defense of the nation.

Among the projects Dr. Kelly was associated with at Bell were making commercially practicable the vacuum tube in the early stages of its development, the applications of acoustics to telephony, ballast lamps, photoelectric cells and various communications devices.

Beginning in 1938, he was increasingly active in research and development for the military. In World War II the Bell Laboratories converted almost completely to military research and development and carried out more

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Art Thieves Snatch and Hatch Super-Egg That Floated Atlantic

BERN, March 21 (AP)—Op-art lovers have received the distressing news that a 700-pound, ten-foot-long egg, made in landlocked Switzerland, has been cracked and robbed after floating some 4,500 miles across the Atlantic.

A telegram from the Trinidad Coast Guard told about the unhappy ending of what sculptor Herbert Distel of Bern had described as a unique attempt "to break out of the communicative limits imposed on art."

Mr. Distel's polyester sculpture, containing a camera and two chronometers, was launched into the Atlantic's westbound currents last June from the Canary Islands. A Dutch freighter spotted it east of Trinidad last December.

Coast guardsmen around the Caribbean were alerted to watch for the egg. Even Swiss diplomatic missions gave informal assistance to organize the large-scale search.

"We felt it was our duty to help in this artistic undertaking," a Foreign Ministry spokesman explained.

A New York gallery had planned to put the egg on auction at Central Park Lake. West Germany's Sea Weather Institute, which had calculated the egg's course by a satellite-fed computer, had hoped to glean valuable information from the egg's scientific instruments.

But last week, mounting fears that it was lost were confirmed when a Trinidad Coast Guard patrol found the shattered fragments of the egg on a remote reef of Trinidad.

The chronometers and the camera were missing.

Mr. Distel was consoled by the fact that "for the first time in history an object of art has crossed the Atlantic all by itself." The artistic goal of the operation has thus been achieved.

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Falling Birthrate in Poland Peril to Nation, Primate Says

By James Feron

WARSAW, March 21 (NYT)—Stefan Cardinal Wyszyński, the Polish primate, warned today that the nation's birthrate was falling so fast that "our very existence as a nation is in danger."

In a pastoral letter read at two masses in every church in Poland this morning, the cardinal said: "Our birthrate is the lowest in Europe and the fastest falling."

He said Poland was faced with "something our bitterest enemies were unable to accomplish."

He said there were three reasons for the situation: a panicky reaction to a postwar baby boom, abortion legislation and severe economic conditions discouraging large families.

The church's improved relations with the new Communist leadership of Edward Giersek were evident, however, in an explanatory note preceding the pastoral letter.

Letter Was Delayed

The note said that the pastoral letter was to have been read on Dec. 27, but that it was withheld "in view of the events of that period," a reference to the unsettled conditions following anti-government riots and a change in government.

"Many things have changed now," the cardinal's explanatory note said. "The situation is more favorable and it is hoped that it will improve further."

Although there appears to be little likelihood of abortion legislation being repealed, the new government has sought to improve the dismal economic conditions that were a major cause of the low birthrate.

Cardinal Wyszyński said there were about 750 legal abortions in Poland each day but that the figure might actually be twice that. The government also openly propagated contraceptive devices, he said, "putting them sometimes even in the hands of teen-agers."

"Cemetery of History"

According to official statistics, he said, the number of first-graders five years from now will be half of the present number. He described the situation as "frightening" and said: "We will be known on the cemetery of history."

The birthrate, he said, began to decline sharply in the mid-1950s after a "natural peak" of

population growth after the war. Poland lost 8,000,000 of its 38,000,000 population during the war, mostly in Nazi extermination camps. Half of those who died were Jews.

But life under Poland's Communist rulers, the cardinal indicated, could be blamed for the present situation. In some cities including Warsaw, Lodz and Wroclaw, he said, there were more deaths than births.

Families Face Dilemma

He scolded "the policy of encouraging small families." Family allowances, since increased by Mr. Giersek, had been unfairly modified, he said. Families faced a dilemma—prosperity or children," he said.

The postwar record year for births was 1965, when there were 794,000 births.

The nation has regained its prewar population but the birthrate has dropped from a peak of 31 (per 1,000 population) in 1928 in 1968. Official estimates indicate that the population will remain stable until 1977, with births equaling deaths, and then begin to decline at a rate of 300,000 to 250,000 a year.

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Vatican Wants Quiet Policemen

VATICAN CITY, March 21 (UPI)—Visitors to the Vatican can expect the new papal police force to answer questions politely but tersely.

Regulations drafted for this new and modernized force say that members on duty "cannot speak to other persons except for reasons connected with their duty; and, in that event, they will use brief expressions and appropriate comments and observations."

The regulations say the task of the force is to "prevent and discover" crime, police Vatican City and direct traffic. In addition, "policemen should prevent outsiders from wandering aimlessly in Vatican territory."

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From Right and Left

Italy's Colombo Sees Threat to Democracy

By Paul Hofmann

NAPLES, March 21 (NYT)—Democrat Emilio Colombo, in a speech here aimed both at neo-fascists and Communists, warned today that Italy's democratic freedoms were menaced. He was alluding to the alleged ultra-rightist plot and the broadening public controversy caused by the... Mr. Colombo spoke at the inauguration of a museum...



Emilio Colombo

Policy Change Not Forecast In Australia

Bury Appointed Foreign Minister

CANBERRA, March 21 (UPI)—No significant changes can be expected in Australian foreign policy following the announcement tonight of the appointment of Treasury Secretary Leslie Bury as foreign minister in a cabinet shakeup.

Prime Minister William McMahon announced that Mr. Bury would take over Mr. McMahon's former post, which fell vacant when Mr. McMahon moved from the foreign affairs portfolio to prime minister on March 10.

The 58-year-old Mr. Bury is a conservative by philosophy and has supported the growth of Australia's Vietnam commitment under Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies and after under the late Harold Holt.

At a news conference immediately after he gained power following the overthrow of John Gorton two weeks ago, Mr. McMahon said he was anti-Communist and the strongest supporter in the cabinet for the Vietnam commitment and the American alliance.

In other shifts, Mr. McMahon elevated four backbenchers.

They are David Fairbairn, 54, education and science, a former cabinet minister who resigned after the 1969 elections rather than serve under Mr. Gorton; Kevin Cairns, 41, Housing; Malcolm Mackay, 51, Navy; and Senator Ivor Greenwood, 44, Health. Mr. Mackay is an outspoken critic of Mr. Gorton.

Film Producer Agrees to Delete Mafia References in 'Godfather'

By Grace Lichtenstein

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT)—At the request of the Italian-American Civil Rights League, the producer of the film "The Godfather" has eliminated all references to "the Mafia" and "Cosa Nostra" from his screenplay, which is based on the best-selling novel about a Mafia family.

Al Ruddy, the producer, announced the changes at a news conference here Friday. He said that the changes had come out of several meetings with league representatives, including Anthony Colombo, whose father, Joseph Colombo, is a reputed Mafia leader in Brooklyn.

"They wanted to sit down with us and see if the movie was going to be an anti-Italian film," Mr. Ruddy said. "We looked at the script together." All that was removed, he added, was three mentions of the name of the crime syndicate.

Mr. Ruddy confirmed in an interview later that proceeds from the premiere of the film would go to the league. The film begins shooting in ten days and is expected to be released around Christmas.

The screenplay was written by Mario Puzo, author of the book, with the help of Francis Ford Coppola, who will direct the multimillion-dollar film for Paramount Pictures.

Mr. Puzo did not participate in the negotiations with the league, according to Mr. Ruddy. "He has no feeling about it one way or the other," Mr. Ruddy said. "He feels he's done his work and any modification will be done without him."

Spain's Minimum Pay Will Be \$1.94 Daily

MADRID, March 21 (AP)—The Spanish government has set \$1.94 (136 pesetas) as the lowest daily wage in Spain, 23 cents above the present minimum.

The new wage becomes effective April 1 and will affect about 600,000 workers out of a total labor force of more than 13 million.

With 136 pesetas, a Spaniard can buy two pints of milk, two pounds of bread, two pounds of potatoes, two pints of olive oil and two pounds of meat. A pair of low quality shoes costs \$5 (350 pesetas) and a suit ten times that much.

N.Y. Mirror Suing For \$30 Million

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI)—The Daily Mirror, a morning tabloid which began publication in January, has filed a \$30-million suit accusing the New York News, Inc., and three distributors of trying to drive it out of business.

The suit, filed in federal court, charged the defendants with setting up an unlawful combination which pressured newspaper dealers to prevent them from carrying the Mirror. The codefendant distributors named were Union News Co., Inc.; American News Co., Inc.; Ancoorp, Inc.; and Henry Garfinkel, a principal in all three of the firms.

In Latest Regime Roundup American Express Manager Of Greek Branch Arrested

ATHEENS, March 21 (NYT)—Demetrios Papaefstratiou, general manager of the Greek branch of American Express, the U.S. travel agency, was arrested here Friday in the latest security roundup ordered by the military-backed government.

No explanation was given by the authorities for arresting Mr. Papaefstratiou, who was secretary-general for Greek tourism in 1964-65 and is well-known here and abroad for his promotion of the Greek tourist trade.

Mr. Papaefstratiou was one of four persons so far identified among an undisclosed number arrested since Friday. The others were: Air Force retired Brig. Gen. George Papadimitrakakis, chief editor George Romanos of the liberal Athens daily To Vima, and Demetrios Maronitis, ousted Salonika University lecturer in Ancient Greek literature.

There were reports of further arrests, but officials declined any disclosure of names or charges. The four identified prisoners were reported being held incommunicado at the special-branch headquarters of the Greek military police opposite the American Embassy building in Athens.

the 150th anniversary of the Greek uprising against Ottoman rule.

The number of persons rounded up in November and December is still unknown. Diplomatic sources acknowledge 43, but the opposition claims the number is closer to 140. A regime spokesman who invoked a military court ban on the publication of such reports, said those arrested were all accused under the 1947 anti-sedition law.

Some sources suggested that the arrests were designed to deter a planned declaration this week of faith in the democratic, liberal and humanitarian ideals and principles that had inspired the 1821 Greek war of independence to be made by over 100 intellectuals and other personalities hostile to the regime.

Seven Royalists Freed ATHEENS, March 21 (AP)—The Greek regime said yesterday that seven former ranking royalist officers, exiled over two years ago to remote villages and Aegean islands, had been set free.

This was the second batch of royalist officers to be released. Friday, five retired colonels were freed.

Strike Delays Italian Ship GENOA, March 21 (Reuters)—The crew of the Italian liner Michelangelo staged a 48-hour strike yesterday and today to prevent the ship leaving for New York. More than 1,000 passengers were placed temporarily in hotels.

Brandt Faults 'Arrogance' Shown to Foreign Workers

BONN, March 21 (Reuters)—Chancellor Willy Brandt today criticized "arrogant" West Germans who regard foreign workers in the country as inferior. He said that without the foreign workers, the nation's economy would be in trouble.

He also asked West Germans if they were not ashamed at the frequent exploitation of the foreign workers. In a radio speech marking the beginning of a "Week of Brotherhood" between West German Jews and Christians, the chancellor said he read alarming reports of colored students' search for housing and of their being discriminated against in other ways.

"I also read about colored American soldiers running into prejudices in our country that are hardly different to those in their home land," Mr. Brandt said.

Appeals for Tact Appealing for mutual give and take, tact, consideration and tolerance, he said. "But I also know that arrogance and misplaced feelings of superiority are, above all, found where too much is made of patriotism."

"It would be patriotic to meet the young people sent to us from other continents, whether in uniform or civilians dress, with openness that would do the Germans honor abroad, and favor the respect for our nation."

Referring to the 2,000,000 "guest workers" in the country, Mr. Brandt said they were in danger of being treated as second class citizens in West Germany.

"To begin with they are regarded as a source of energy, which our economy cannot do without," Mr. Brandt said, adding, "one should tell the simple truth in simple words... if we had to do without the work of our foreign workers from today till tomorrow, our economy would get into great difficulty."

Italian Hospitals To Provide Data On Birth Control

ROME, March 21 (UPI)—The Italian Health Ministry announced yesterday that it would order all state hospitals and clinics to provide free birth-control information to any woman who requests it.

The announcement came after the constitutional court struck down laws banning the sale of contraceptives and the dissemination of birth-control information. Health Minister Luigi Mariotti said that he had been working since 1966 to abolish the law.

The ministry also said that it would withdraw all previous edicts banning the use of contraceptives, including pills.

Tito's Rome Visit Set for Thursday

BELGRADE, March 21 (UPI)—President Tito will travel to Italy on Thursday for his first official visit there, the Italian government said yesterday. The visit is expected to last five days.

Announcement of the trip appeared to mean that Yugoslavia and Italy had ironed out, at least temporarily, a border dispute that forced postponement in December of a trip to Rome and the Vatican by the 78-year-old Yugoslav leader.

At that time, political observers said, the dispute involved the northern Adriatic port of Trieste and the Istria Peninsula—an issue that the countries debated in the 1950s.

Avalanches Kill 4 in N. Italy; 9 Workers Reported Trapped

MILAN, March 21 (UPI)—A snowslide smashed into a wing of a hotel at Pesogallo, a ski resort north of Milan, early today killing two persons and injuring three.

Another slide swept a car from a road near Mendatica in the Maritime Alps yesterday. Two 16-year-old girls, who were in the car, were killed.

Nine workers were reported trapped tonight beneath two snowslides at a construction site near Sussa, near the French-Italian border.

A landslide halted traffic through the Great St. Bernard Tunnel linking Italy and Switzerland. The slide covered the road at the Italian approach to the tunnel.

The Simplon Pass, which also links Italy and Switzerland, was closed to traffic because of heavy snowfalls.

Avalanches were reported throughout the north of Italy after heavy snows in the mountains.

Swiss Issue Warning DAVOS, Switzerland, March 21 (Reuters)—The Swiss Avalanche Institute today warned that there

N.Y. Heroin Smuggler Given 40-Year Term

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT)—Eduardo Poeta, a co-conspirator in one of the largest heroin-smuggling rings ever uncovered here, was sentenced to 40 years in prison and fined \$300,000 Friday by a federal court judge.

Poeta, a 38-year-old Argentinian, was convicted on 15 counts of smuggling and conspiracy on Feb. 26. He and the ring's leader, Luis Stepanberg, 44, were said to have smuggled in more than \$9 million worth of heroin from France.

2d Convict Slain

SAN QUENTIN, March 21 (UPI)—A San Quentin convict has died from knife wounds received a week ago, bringing to two the number of deaths from a five-day series of 12 stabbings behind prison walls.

AIR FRANCE advertisement featuring large text 'USA CANADA' and flight schedules for various cities including New York, Montreal, Chicago, Boston, Washington, Los Angeles, and Guadalajara.



Public Image: "All business and no heart. A hard-working square who does his best, but cannot touch the soul of people."

Staff Image: "Thoughtful about the human condition... a leader who keeps asking what is right rather than expedient."

Self-Image: "Tenacious individualism and Puritan ethics... I am just going to do a good job for this country."

Drawing by John Ruschegarth.

Replacing Old and New Nixons

The President's Orgy of Revelation

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Instead of old and new Nixons, there are now said to be two Nixons, the public and the private. It is the private President, we are told, who has been finally coaxed and encouraged to show himself so elaborately in public. With Barbara Walters on two hours of breakfast-time television last week. Through the personal notes of C. L. Sulzberger the week before. In a poignant little afterthought memo to a British interviewer. In a rambling discourse with the women who cover the White House. Through a man-to-man television talk with Howard K. Smith Monday night. And more, the White House promises, much more.

"The President... must not be constantly preening in front of a mirror, wondering whether or not he is getting across as this kind of individual or that."

Others

If Mr. Nixon is indeed unconcerned, it may be largely because plenty of other people are worrying for him. Like Attorney General John Mitchell: "The President isn't getting across the way he should. People don't see him the way they should." Like Herb Klein, Or Ron Ziegler, Or H. R. Haldeman, Or William Safire, Or Ray Price.

"These public relations experts always come in and are constantly riding me," said Mr. Nixon. "You have got to do this, that and the other thing to change your image. I am just going to do a good job for this country."

Well, wondrous are the ways of the public relations experts. Wrapped now in the mantle of public responsibility, they have become persuaded—and they have plainly persuaded their leader—that tinkering with the old image has become essential for doing a good job for the country. And perhaps it has.

It has become the judgment of the President's closest associates that the public Nixon of the first two years of his term comes across as mechanical and calculating. All business and no heart. A hard-working square who does his best, but cannot touch

the soul of people. A shrewd but stiff man of ambition who inspires little enthusiasm and often downright mistrust.

That is not the man they know, say the Nixon men. Why shouldn't the public know him as he is, they ask: Sturdy but kind; thoughtful about the human condition and little children, too; disciplined but also colloquial and often relaxed; a leader who keeps asking what is right rather than expedient; a resolute man who can say, "Let's do it," and bring a lethargic bureaucracy to life.

The unquestionably revived image makers say it all started last December, though they do not bother to connect it all to the President's disastrous stridency on television on election eve and the subsequent lift in the polls for Ed Muskie's driving dream. The occasion was a White House Conference on Children, at which Mr. Nixon offered a sensitive appreciation of the psychological damage done to children on the dole in pressing his plea for welfare reform.

"He did it!" they cried around the executive mansion as exuberantly as Henry Higgins after his phonetic ballroom triumph over the prince of Transylvania. "He did it!" they cried again when, in a year-end television interview, the President finally let fly his own promised driving dream and explained he'd had to keep to himself until the nation recovered from the "nightmare" of the Vietnam pest.

And so, after a month off for the January formalities of the State of the Union and the

State of the World, the White House crew reports, the President was persuaded to serve up a generous mix of news conferences and special interviews to display the private man.

Even John Connally, the new secretary of the Treasury and refugee from the Texas Democratic party, joined in the conversation effort. After one stimulating conference with the President he is supposed to have said something like, "Gosh, this is interesting. Why can't people see this?"

Interviews

Naturally, say the image makers around the President, Mr. Nixon preferred to risk interviews by reporters he deemed to be supporters of his views. It was in this spirit that Mr. Haldeman, his closest aide and doorkeeper, screened the recommendations, often weeks before the favored visitor took of the honor. For that reason, too, the White House seems unconcerned by the taunts of the envious and the complaints of rigging from rival applicants.

The plan is to keep mixing up the media and the messages, so as to preserve novelty and interest. There will be more "straight" addresses on radio, it is said, and many different types of interviews and press conferences. The object is said to be not so much a rapid rise in the polls—they tend to evaporate all too quickly—but a systematic presentation of Mr. Nixon as a calm, controlled and reflective statesman who has a positive program and not merely a sluggish instinct, and as a modest and pleasant family man who embodies most of the American virtues.

Besides helping the President recover some standing long before he has to compete with one or more Democratic challengers, the campaign is to regain more of the confidence of the country, to help the economy recover faster, to disarm some of the opposition to his programs and to regain enough credibility about his management of the war to permit him to end the American involvement in his own gradual way.

Reaction

The country's reaction is not yet known, and neither is Mr. Nixon's. For there must be behind the publicly private President that his staff is so eager to exhibit, the truly private man. He shows through only occasionally, as when he speaks approvingly of the tenacious individualism and Puritan ethics of his parents, who would rather go into debt than place a sick brother in a public hospital. This is the determined man, the I'll-show-them man, and the man who can never wholly release himself from his own mental grip and the consciousness of his historic role.

Mr. Nixon knows well how his inner man works. He offered a peek in the process of declining recently to discuss his son-in-law's views on women's liberation because "he might have to run for something some day." Moments later, in remarking that Mrs. Nixon always insists on looking nice and proper when someone else is around, he added: "I am a little bit of a problem myself, because I don't want to go around in my sportshirts as much as people think I should, and so forth and so on."

From Europe to India Dubai: Besides Oil, Gold Smuggling

By Jesse L. Lewis Jr.

DUBAI (WP).—In a winding, clear green creek a few hundred yards from the choppy seas of the Persian Gulf a fleet of dhows, boats whose ancestry marks back to the days of the legendary Sindh the Sailor, wait quietly at anchor for a cargo to smuggle to India.

When it arrives, tough, wiry Dubais and Indians load it temporarily in the dhow. Just before the sun rises over the desert on the edge of this tiny Arabian state, the dhows slip out of the creek for the 2,400-mile route trip.

En route, the cargo, which is in the form of small slugs about the size of an after dinner mint and weighing just under a quarter of a pound, are put into slots in specially made vests that resemble hunting jackets with slots for shells.

According to a carefully and secretly-made plan, when the dhows reach the Indian coast off Bombay, and mingle with hundreds of similar looking fishing vessels, the boats from Dubai rendezvous with their contact.

Brisk Activity

Because Indian fishermen often lash their boats together to unload a day's catch or to take on a relief crew, there is nothing unusual about the brisk activity across the decks when the contraband changes hands.

But what happens during a typical transfer is unique—gold worth \$2 million at international prices is exchanged for nearly twice that much in silver and an assortment of currencies and checks.

Because of such high profits and because the unrestricted and free import and export of gold is legal here, Dubai is considered the gold smuggling center of the world.

Last year alone, more than \$900 million worth of gold came into Dubai, and nearly all of it ended up on the clandestine gold route to India.

"Re-exporting gold is not illegal in Dubai," explains one of the backers of the gold business here. "We just provide the opportunity for an Indian to buy gold with his own currency."

Commercial Hub

"It is not our fault that the Indian government tries to prevent it."

That statement says a lot about Dubai and its freewheeling and dealing business life.

The deepwater port, international airport, 14 banks and the business acumen honed over centuries of trade have made this British protected sheikhdom of 70,000 persons the commercial hub of the southern Persian Gulf area.

The man primarily responsible for the flourishing business life here is Dubai's ruler, Sheik Rashid Bin Said al Maktum, who has managed to attract foreign businesses without upsetting Bedouin tribal customs.

The discovery of oil here has further boosted the importance of commodities such as gold, Swiss watches, ballpoint pens and Japanese textiles—all of which end up on the black markets of Iran, Pakistan and India—that is the basis of life in Dubai.

Tight Import Carbs

Because of tight import restrictions in those countries, businessmen here take high risks to get the forbidden items there.

According to Dubaisans, Western bankers and others close to the gold operation, here is how it works:

Big jet cargo planes bring the gold from England, France or Switzerland to Dubai. A lightly guarded truck will take the gold to one of the city's 14 banks.

Once the gold is in Dubai, operatives wait for the signal from India that everything has been arranged on that end for the pick-up. The message usually arrives in the form of a telegram that may sound like a routine family or business matter.

"You know a shipment is on the way," said one banker, "when a Land Rover pulls up to a side door of the bank and the gold is taken away."

Occasionally a dhow will be forced to cut its engine when it is caught within gun range of a patrol boat. The captain of the smuggling boat will order the gold to be dropped overboard in the relatively shallow coastal waters and try to mark the spot with a submerged buoy.

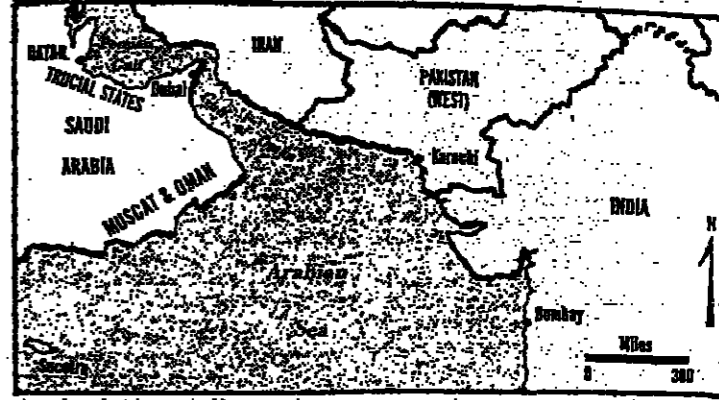
When the dhow is boarded and searched, customs authorities only find a hold full of fish or other legal cargo.

Later the boat will return and divers will bring up the gold. Sometimes, however, a shipment of \$2 million is lost because the buoy breaks loose and the gold sinks below the soft, mushy bottom.

Even with the risks of losing some shipments, because of the enormous profits to be made, one source estimated that one of every ten operations can be a total loss and there's still plenty of money to go around.

Because it requires hundreds of persons to maintain a secure smuggling network, the profits are whittled down considerably by the time the Dubai operators get their share. But it is rarely lower than 15 percent of the original value of the gold.

That comes to \$45 million a year for the tightly controlled group based in Dubai.



\$300 million in gold entered tiny Persian Gulf state last year.

Joseph Mascragano—The Washington Post.

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New EEC Maneuver?

France Questions the Role of Sterling

By Richard Norton-Taylor

BRUSSELS (WP).—France has placed the question of sterling's future role as an international reserve currency squarely at the forefront of the negotiations for British entry into the Common Market.

In a new, and generally considered surprising, development, France told its Progressive Economic Community partners last week that Britain must progressively diminish foreign sterling balances held in London during the years following British entry. It said that the pound's future should be discussed along with the other major issues confronting the negotiators.

The French initiative is understood to have been drawn up at a special ministerial session in Paris Wednesday, headed by President Georges Pompidou himself and attended by Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann. It was communicated to France's partners on Thursday.

The official French document also states that Britain must abolish the system whereby British Commonwealth countries have preferential access to the London capital market and which discriminates against European countries.

Political Motives

The assumption in Brussels is that the French demands are dictated almost entirely by political motives. There is little or no attempt at providing answers to the complex issues surrounding sterling's international role. The most obvious question mark hangs over the practicality of introducing a strict program to limit foreign-held sterling balances and over means of funding them.

This latest move reflects the French view, inspired partly by a certain envy (France has frequently attempted to expand the influence of its own franc zone), partly by a narrow view of the Common Market's responsibilities, that worldwide and European obligations are difficult to reconcile.

France argues that by having an international reserve currency, British financial and monetary interests would be in conflict with its potential role as member of a Common Market on the path, however uncertain, toward economic and monetary union. This view is shared to varying degrees by its five Market partners.

France shares the Market's Executive Commission's gloomy view of Britain's economic prospects, a concern which cannot easily be brushed off totally as being born of political motivation. In the first place, the point is made that the reserve role of sterling has enabled successive British governments to pursue an "undisciplined" balance-of-payments policy.

With this and the other outside influences in view, France says that the accumulation of sterling balances makes Britain's monetary position "particularly vulnerable." The French government has gone as far as to imply that specific Common Market rules which give member nations the right to introduce unilateral safeguard measures in cases of economic crisis should not be applicable to issues arising out of sterling's reserve role or to problems affecting the whole sterling area.

Market Support

The French proposals to some degree may be due to a deeply felt suspicion that Britain would continually invoke the safeguard clause and seek the help of the Market's automatic short and medium-term financial support for member countries in balance-of-payments difficulties.

France has said, however, that it would be willing to participate in the Basel sterling underwriting agreements, due for renewal in September, if Britain becomes a member of the Common Market—presumably, with conditions attached.

Britain and the Common Market have already agreed that Britain's economy and the role of sterling should be "discussed" in the sidelines of the entry negotiations, although not in the negotiations themselves. The British view is that these issues are far too complex to be taken up together with all the other outstanding problems in the way of a speedy end to the enlargement talks.

So far, official discussions on sterling and the economy have taken the form of a questionnaire to Britain, requesting, for example, forecasts on the repayment timetable for Britain's international debts (at present totaling some \$8.673 billion) and growth-rate provisions (with the Executive Commission skeptical of Britain's assumption that its growth rate will increase significantly from its current low point of just under 3 percent, even in the late Seventies). The initial British reply to these and other questions was wholly evasive.

France has clearly implied that sterling from now on must be considered a major issue of negotiation. The French representative in Brussels, Jean-Marc Boegner, insisted last week that it must be

treated by the foreign ministers at a Brussels meeting on March 30 along with the three major problems which have blocked real progress in the entry talks so far: Britain's contribution to the Market's central budget, the future of New Zealand dairy exports and Commonwealth sugar exports to Britain.

French Timing

France's partners were surprised more by the timing of the initiative than by the initiative itself. In Brussels, many observers described it as a clever tactical move. One view is that France, clearly out on a limb on all the other key issues of the entry talks, has nothing to lose by bringing up another difficult problem.

On the contrary, as the time approaches when, to preserve the credibility of its political will in favor of British entry, France has to begin to compromise on the package deal of the budgetary contribution, New Zealand and Commonwealth sugar, it is altogether in its interest to add another burden to the package.

British diplomats are playing down the French move on sterling, pointing out that Britain was prepared all along to discuss sterling's future in an appropriate forum, so long as the search for solutions to the problems involved did not create a new obstacle in the way of British entry.

British officials have already agreed that any preferential treatment favoring Commonwealth countries on the London capital market should be abolished, and have reminded the Common Market Six that sterling's reserve role was, in any case, diminishing. It has been suggested also that the pound could be the foundation of a European reserve currency, a proposal which is welcomed by some in the Six, totally rejected by others.

But behind these reactions, there is an undercurrent of nervousness in the wake of the French demands on sterling. Some Market officials see them as a threat of a veto over the negotiations with Britain; others see French tactics as basically attempts to discourage Britain so much that Whitehall will withdraw its application, so that the onus of a veto will not be placed on France.

Land of the Incas

Ritual in Peruvian Villages: Annual Battle for Virgins

By David F. Behar

LIMA, Peru.—At the crack of a whip, the male villagers rush each other across a bleak mesa in the remote Andes of southern Peru. Some straddle tough mountain horses. Others are afoot.

Wielding bullwhips, cudgels, stones and slingshots, they clash for several hours in an annual battle. This is a centuries-old ritual for the peasants of 16 villages in the province of Cuzco, ancient seat of the fabled Inca civilization.

At stake in the fighting is the fate of the village virgins.

The men of the winning villages carry away the prettiest maids of the loser. At the end of one week, winners and losers join in a huge fiesta at which marriages of some victorious villagers and captured maidens are announced.

The fiesta is also the scene of less blissful denouements: maids who somehow failed to please their captors are returned to their native villages, which must pay a ransom—usually some farm product or animal—to the conquerors.

This year, the traditional

combat occurred in two encounters, eight villages meeting in a battle royal one day and the seven others squaring off two days later.

While the men fought, the maids danced in village groups on a nearby hilltop, singing, cheering on their men and providing drafts of "chicha," the local liquor—to bachelors pausing briefly for rest.

Reports reaching this capital say nearly 2,000 Indian peasants took part in the tournament this year. "There didn't seem to be a score suffered critical injuries. It was said."

As in other years in modern times, authorities tried to prevent the contest—but to no avail. The villagers consider the ritual a demonstration of the valor and feistiness of their race.

Families and friends of the fallen warriors go to the modern day fiesta to witness the triumph of the victors and to pray for the return of their captives. The blood of the victims will enrich the barren earth making the region more fruitful and prosperous.

This year, the traditional

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سكاي ان ايجي

The Race for the SST

TU-144 May Fly First, But Will It Sell?

By Anthony Astrachan MOSCOW (WP)—The Soviet Union's Tupolev-144 supersonic transport appears closer to production and use than either of its troubled Western competitors, the Anglo-French Concorde or the American SST.

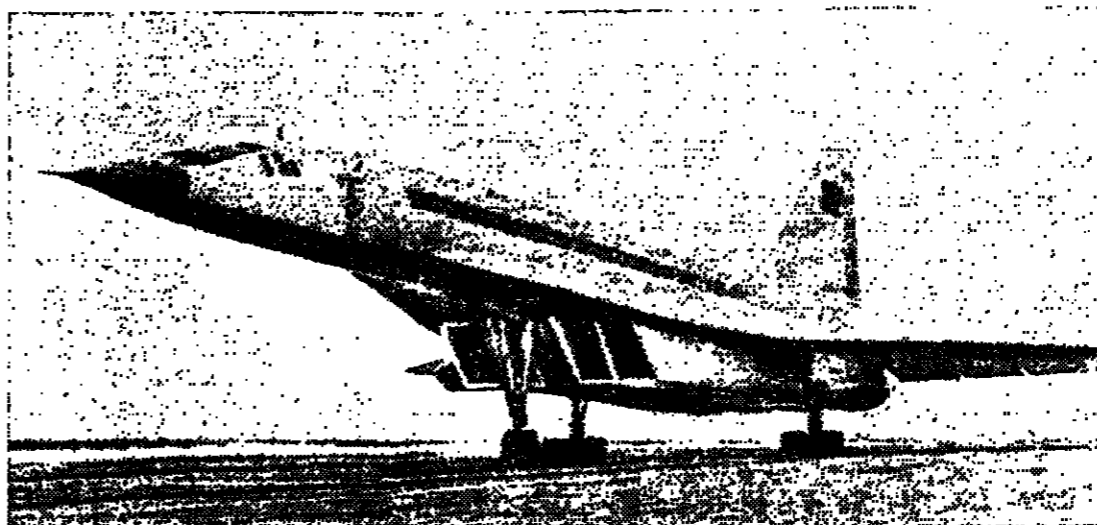
According to the Soviet minister of civil aviation, Soviet pilots "will start mastering" the TU-144 this year. But no date has been set publicly for it to start service. In 1968, Soviet officials predicted a start in March, 1970. In 1969, they said the date would be in early 1973. A year ago they put it at 1975. Nothing has been heard since, on an official basis.

Moscow observers are almost unanimous that the TU-144 will solve neither the ecological nor the economic problems that may abort the Western supersonic transports. They also feel that those factors, combined with additional marketing disabilities, will prevent the Soviet Union from selling many TU-144s to Western airlines.

It is true that Aviaexport, the Soviet organization for selling aircraft abroad, has been advertising the TU-144 in such publications as Aviation Week and Jane's Directory of World Aircraft.

Moscow observers find three probable motives for this: an intent or wishful thought to achieve actual sales, a desire to build Soviet prestige while Western manufacturers cannot yet advertise supersonic transports, and a desire to fuel the American lobbying effort for the SST.

The last reflects the fact that the Soviet aircraft industry has no guarantee of the precise dimensions of its slice of the country's resources. If the U.S.



The Soviet TU-144, photographed in Moscow in 1969.

Congress appropriates more money for the SST. Soviet aircraft makers can turn to the Kremlin and say, in effect, "You have to give us the rubles to finish the TU-144 because the Americans are going ahead."

So far as the ecological problem goes, the Soviets have made public no facts about the TU-144's sonic boom except for statements by a test pilot and test-flight passengers that they could not hear it.

The Soviet Union is much less pollution-conscious than the West. In addition, the sonic-boom problem is smaller here than in the West because the Soviet Union is sparsely populated, compared with the United States and Western Europe. Aeroflot could conceivably route planes around urban areas and minimize the

effect of booms more thoroughly than is possible in the West.

That depends in part on the routes chosen. Alexei A. Tupolev, designer of the TU-144, said two years ago that it would operate on routes over 1,200 miles long. Most Moscow observers think it would be uneconomical on routes under 2,000 miles.

On the economic side, the Soviets have said only: "Economists have estimated that the cost of a flight on the TU-144 will not exceed that on subsonic planes."

Moscow observers are convinced that the TU-144 in fact will have costs comparable to the Concorde. An American study put the operating costs of the Concorde per passenger mile at 40 percent more than existing four-engine jets, a fact which would require at least a 25 percent sur-

charge on regular passenger fares. If that is true of the TU-144, the Soviet statement becomes simply a promise that the government will absorb these extra costs.

However good the plane is, Soviet marketing disabilities remain a factor. The first is a penchant for secrecy that might prevent Western civil aviation authorities from learning what they want to know about how an aircraft is made as well as how it performs.

Despite the signs of Soviet interest in Western sales, the Aviaexport advertising is rich in colors and poor in specifications. So little is known about the TU-144 that Western sources report nose-to-tail lengths varying from 188 feet 6 inches to 196 feet 10 inches, and wingspans from 73 feet to 88 feet

3 inches. The differences may reflect design modifications that have also been rumored, but Soviet sources have not said which are the latest figures.

The second marketing problem is the traditional Soviet inability to provide service and spare parts on a basis acceptable to the West.

Third is the fact that Soviet accounting methods lead to what Westerners regard as inaccurate cost estimates, even if there is no conscious intention to cheat.

Fourth is the simple fact that Soviet international aircraft have never been as comfortable for passengers as their Western equivalents, though Mr. Tupolev rated passenger comfort a prime consideration in the design of the TU-144.

All these factors led to dissatisfaction with the performance of Soviet Tu-144 aircraft sold to Ghana over ten years ago. Romania bought British BAC-111s when it presumably could have had Soviet planes.

Some observers believe that if the TU-144 is successful, competition in world markets will come less from attempts to sell the craft to Western airlines than from selling faster service to that handful of passengers that would rather cross the Atlantic in two hours than in six, or Siberia in three hours instead of ten.

The standard of service on Aeroflot makes Westerners think the latter choice would well be worth a surcharge. Such reactions warn against overrating Soviet competition for passenger-miles. But the Soviet airline, which now serves 60 countries, is extending its international routes. Its standards may go up as it moves into more competitive routes.



Canadian law requires that a seal be killed with a blow to the skull with hardwood club.

Canada's Seal Hunt Resumes And So Does World Dispute

By Edward Cowan

STANTON DU NOUD, Quebec. (NYT)—"People think we're cruel," said a seal hunter. "We're not. We just have to make a living that's all."

Eight other hunters, young Canadians from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, nodded agreement.

The annual hunt, now under way, has become a bitter issue in North America and Europe because most of the seals killed are baby harp seals, whose fur is white.

By law they must be killed with a blow to the skull. That is considered a less cruel method than kicking, gaffing, shooting and trapping of a decade ago.

On the hunt was unregulated, the infant harps, or whitecoats, do not flee when a hunter approaches. Unlike adult seals, which have powerful jaws, they are defenseless.

If you had to do it, if you were a poor people, you'd do it, said the hunter, who has been going down to the sea ice since 1959. "All these years do I give us a bad name."

It was mid-afternoon. Since 6 p.m. the hunters, virtually all under 30 years of age, had been hunting seals on the sea ice on the north side of the Magdalen Islands, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and chipping and skinning.

They kill the whitecoats, whose fur is used to trim coats, hats, vests and other items of adornment. For the same reason, that they drag fish from the summer and lower wooden baskets trap lobsters. It is a living, specially for the several hundred sealers who work from boats and on the ice.

For some businessmen last year's average price of \$5 a pelt meant earnings of \$1,000 or more a quarter, perhaps even a third, a fisherman's cash income for year. Even the few hundred sealers who work on the ice are men who walk out to the sea from the shore—may be important to the budget of a family in Maritime Canada, the nation's poorest region.

The two Norwegian-owned companies that buy the pelts for processing have said they will pay little more this year.

Female harp seals give birth to a pup in late February or early March, at the end of their annual southward migration from the ice. For the people of the island provinces it is the season's maximum employment. The ice and a winter of 1970's work, grim and perhaps dependence unemployment insurance or more. Work and cash are ever more welcome.

That is especially true in this island of French-speaking islands the Gulf. Fishing and fish-processing are the only industry. There are few. When a westerly wind blew the pack ice, last week for the time since 1967, men and women hurried to the beaches, getting boats to bring back seals and for safety, they walked onto the treacherous ice and tied to the skulls of pups a day old.

Occasional Growls

Whitecoats weigh about 15 lbs at birth and measure 36 inches from tail to black button and large, liquid eyes. Occasionally they emit a reedy cry are sought in infancy, their fur has turned gray coarse, and while they are nonswimmers, dependent on



Map of the Magdalen Islands, showing the location of the seal hunt area.

their mothers, and must stay up on the ice. Harp seals, one of several Atlantic varieties, are so called for the shape of the black pattern on the adult's gray coat.

The hunters stood in a knot. They had dragged the blubber-heavy pelts across the ice, leaving trails of blood, and now they were resting.

A few minutes earlier several had been part of a brief drama. A mother seal had thrown herself protectively across the body of its pup. When the man who had clubbed it returned to skin it, the mother, with surprising defiance, stood fast. Most harp mothers do not defend their young so resolutely.

A second hunter, then a third, came up to within a foot or two of the mother. He maintained its protective position, resting on its front flippers, its head thrust up and forward, facing the danger. The hunter hesitated. They knew that it is forbidden to touch adult females in the whelping patch.

Finally a man approached from the side. With a quick darting motion he waved his club within inches of the mother's head, then jerked it back. The seal turned on the man. He backed away. The seal, using its flippers in a pull-push motion, moved slowly and awkwardly over the ice in pursuit.

Meanwhile, two hunters had dragged the pup away. The mother turned and tried to give chase but again could not catch up. It stopped and watched the last pup for a moment. Then it turned, crept to the edge of the ice and dived into its own element.

Daily Deadline

The hunters did not talk about the incident. For three more hours, until the Canadian government's 6 p.m. daily deadline, they searched for whitecoats. Then they trudged back to the ship, a hot meal and the prospect of another day of clubbing and skinning.

The annual northwestern Atlantic seal hunt in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and on the Front, the sea ice off Labrador, and eastern Newfoundland, began on March 12. It will end when the quota of 245,000 seals is reached, or on April 24, whichever comes first.

Trade sources indicated that the catch would be worth roughly \$1,750,000.

The quota, about 50,000 below the average catch of the 1960s, is Canada's first comprehensive limitation on sealing in the Gulf and the Front. Dr. David E. Sergeant, the principal adviser on seal population to the Department of Fisheries and Forestry, has called the quota too high for maintenance of the population at its present level.

Conceding that "there has been an overkill in the North Atlantic in recent years," Jack Davis, minister of fisheries, has said Canada will press for a lower quota at the June meeting of the International Commission for the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries.

Norwegian ships also hunt seals on the Front, although they no longer enter the Gulf. Canada, which has acknowledged that the Norwegians have a historic right to take seals inside the 12-mile limit on the Front, is loath to act on its own.

Humane societies and the news media, which have been observing the hunt, have provoked public debate about whether and how harp seals should be hunted. The least schooled Maritime villager understands the issue. It is the killing of seals versus the economic needs of fishermen whose ancestors have been "harvesting" the sea for more than 250 years.

A stocky 36-year-old Newfoundland with a blond, scraggly goatee, his jacket and shirt open at the throat, had just killed a whitecoat over the protest of Alice Harrington, founder and president of Friends of Animals, Inc., of New York City. She screamed, "That one is mine! That one is mine! Don't touch it!"

Hunter Berated

The club came down several times, the knife began to work. Miss Harrington berated the hunter. He replied that he was only trying to make a living.

A few minutes later the Newfoundland, who said he earned \$6,400 as a fisherman in 1970, told a reporter that it was his first and last year of sealing. "I don't like it," he said. "I don't like the killing."

His buddy, who was wringing blood out of a pair of cloth gloves, said: "I'm here to make money. I got a job. You come here for two weeks. What are you going to do?"

Neither of the men nor any others interviewed would give their names. Some would not talk at all. Most seemed to resent the scrutiny of the representatives of the press and of humane societies, especially their movie cameras.

Regulations adopted by Canada in the 1960s at the insistence of the humane societies require that whitecoats be killed by one or more blows to the head. The hardwood club must be 24 to 30 inches long and at least 2 inches thick for at least half its length.

Other methods have been tested, according to the Fisheries Department, but none have "been found to be as satisfactory in rendering a quick and painless death as the hardwood bat now in regular use by the hunters."

The humane society observers concluded that the landmen generally did not know the regulations, especially with respect to the crushing of skulls or the immunity of mothers. Ranking federal fisheries officers, who agreed, lifted at least 12 licenses and setted four clubs said to be too thin.

Some landmen hit pups seven or eight times before they were satisfied that the animals were dead. In some cases two or three blows were given.

A British observer, Mrs. Paddy Milligan, reported that when several hunters noticed her watching, they began swinging harder. "I was absolutely astounded at the lethargy and indifference," said Mrs. Milligan, a representative of a London-based organization, Beauty Without Cruelty.

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The Tactics of Terror

The political crisis at Stormont, with the strains that have developed between the British government and that of Northern Ireland over the selection of a successor to Major Chichester-Clark, provides another example of how the tactics of terror can influence events.

movement should naturally rest with those who fight in the field. He may have changed his mind since the failure of Che Guevara and his own imprisonment; that is not particularly important.

Northern Ireland has serious ills—social, economic and political—which are embittered by religious differences that nearly all of Christianity has relegated to history.

It is often said, especially in reference to Vietnam, that unless guerrillas are defeated, they are victorious, which has more than a germ of truth.

These are rather impressive results, and it is quite possible that the actual murderers among the Catholic minority in Ulster may be pleased with them.

It is, however, also an example of the irrationality of terror, so far as all but the fanatic segment of the population which uses terror is concerned.

Banning Chemical Warfare

A tough question is before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in its consideration of the Geneva Protocol, a treaty to outlaw the first use in war of chemical and biological agents.

should have the option to use chemicals to "save lives." In testimony in 1969, a senior Pentagon official identified six battlefield uses of tear gas and five separate military uses of herbicides.

It remains a fact, nonetheless, that no systematic study of the military effectiveness of chemicals in Vietnam has been made.

Perhaps the first matter to dispose of in any judgment of this question is whether American use of gases and defoliants in Vietnam in fact is chemical warfare.

Two weeks ago Secretary of State Rogers told the Foreign Relations Committee that a "new review" is to be made.

In these circumstances, it hardly seems necessary for the Foreign Relations Committee to act now on the treaty before it.

International Opinion

U.S. Vietnamization Policy

If American Vietnamization policy has not yet been successful, it has also not yet failed... neither in Cambodia nor in Laos.

his allies. Does not the Mao team similarly judge that it cannot betray the revolutionaries? Between the U.S. and Red China, the past still raises the same obstacles: Taiwan and Vietnam.

—Raymond Aron in Le Figaro (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 22, 1896

CAIRO—The Khalifa has proclaimed a Jihad against Egypt, calling upon all dervishes capable of bearing arms to enrol under the Green Banner.

Fifty Years Ago

March 22, 1921

BETHLEN (Upper Silesia).—More than two million voters in Upper Silesia went to the polls to decide whether their country shall go to Germany or to Poland.



The U.S.-Israeli 'Mess'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—Part of the trouble in the United States-Israeli dispute over a Middle East peace settlement is that Washington has come forward with only half a policy.

A good case can be made for the proposition that Secretary of State William P. Rogers was instrumental in the first place in getting the cease-fire and getting the peace talks started.

Mr. Rogers has made clear to the Israeli foreign minister, Abba Eban, that the U.S. favors a multinational peacekeeping force, including the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

Mr. Rogers recalls that when this whole movement toward peace talks started with his speech back in 1969, Foreign Minister Eban of Israel listed "four things" that were essential to Israel's security.

What about the thousands of Soviet troops, armaments and technicians now in Egypt? If the peace settlement is as secure as Mr. Rogers seems to believe it would be, would the Soviet troops go home after the settlement or stay behind in Egypt in close proximity to Israel's borders?

Aside from these fundamental questions, the U.S. and Israeli governments differ on the wisdom of putting forward any U.S. peace proposals at this time.

It would be hard to overstate the Israeli government's opposition to this procedure, or to ignore the visible anger of Israeli officials for what they regard as Mr. Rogers' "meddling" and his "presumption."

All of these things," one Israeli official here said, "are weighing very heavily on the mind of Mr. Sadat and I think they could be put to work in order to induce him to give us a better deal.

a better deal. If only the U.S. had not identified itself literally with his territorial claims.

Mr. Rogers rejects this argument out of hand. It is fallacious as he says. Nobody has ever suggested that anything should happen until there is total agreement on all sides.

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President Nixon's Indochina Scenario

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON.—If you want to understand what President Nixon is doing in Indochina and what he meant when he spoke of jerking the rug out from under his 1972 political opponents on the war issue, lift your eyes above the daily headlines about the bloody battling in Laos.

By all credible accounts he will announce in April a continuation of at least the current 12- to 18-month troop withdrawal rate and some insiders guess he will publicly project that figure from May 1 to Oct. 1 or thereafter.

There is a caveat here: that the current South Vietnamese ground action with American air and logistic support in Laos ends up satisfactorily by the time the rains come around May 1.

The offensive in Laos, so the scenario goes, will have further degraded Hanoi's ability to engage in major actions when next winter's and next spring's fighting season arrives.

There is, however, one catch in that figure which the administration has not been talking about.

The hope is that this air power plus that being turned over to the South Vietnamese, including helicopters, will enable them to control the fighting both in South Vietnam itself and in the border areas of Laos and Cambodia.

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One insider, with no political axe to grind, has "worst case" this scenario and comes up with four possibilities, any one of which could upset it.

A political crisis in South Vietnam in connection with the October presidential election. But as of now the election probably will go off as scheduled with President Thieu the likely winner by a bigger margin than the first time he won.

A dramatic move by Hanoi's allies, China and the Soviet Union, such as Chinese ground intervention or a new Soviet weapons system being introduced with major effect.

A good South Vietnamese showing in the current Laos campaign, to move in northern Laos against the royal capital of Luang Prabang or even the administrative capital of Vientiane, for which Hanoi currently has the capability.

Hopefully, for the scenario, none of these things will occur and Mr. Nixon will be able to stick to his withdrawal pace, American casualties will decline to close to zero and the war issue will be jerked out from under his opponents.

The essence of the administration's scenario is that those who don't believe it will work are prisoners of history, stuck with the sad history of the American plunge into Vietnam up to President Johnson's refusal to let Mr. Nixon's beginning of withdrawal. In this category are placed the Senate doves who overbelieve that past is prologue.

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Letters

Libyan Oil

With reference to Mr. William Rohrer's letter published in your paper on March 8, we wish to make the following reply to his allegations:

1. Libyan oil for which our government receives \$3.51 is sold by the oil companies in Europe for \$14. Therefore, no one can say that we are getting our fair share.

2. It is true that royalties were wasted during the monarchist regime. That is the very reason for the Libyan Revolution of September, 1969. We have only just begun, but already have taken big strides towards crushing corruption and raising the standard of living of our people.

—We speak only for Libya, and we refuse to accept Mr. Rohrer's allegations. For if he keeps himself up to date, he will find that our government is initiating new industrial and agricultural projects almost every day, which makes Mr. Rohrer's allegation about unemployment unrealistic and which may directly or indirectly benefit Mr. Rohrer himself if he is employed in Libya or has business interests there as well as tens of thousands of other foreigners.

S. EL FEITURY, First Secretary and Acting Press Attaché, Libyan Embassy in London, London.

End the Draft?

Sen. Buckley's arguments for ending the draft are somewhat misleading: The plight of the draftee is not quite as unhappy as he paints it. Comparing wages, for example, is reasonable, as you don't forget to mention, as Sen. Buckley does, that an unskilled worker's \$9,000 must go for food, clothing, housing and at least some medical expenses before buying whatever luxuries he can afford, while the Army provides these necessities gratis to its draftees, including all medical expenses, and a minimum of \$2,750 besides. The supplement for wives, admittedly, could be more generous, but the Army lets draftees out if real hardship is incurred.

Today's draftees tend to dislike the Army because it places great limitations on their personal freedom and may well expose them to discomfort and hardship and even get them killed, or because they consider war wrong. They are reluctant and critical soldiers and by so being create the impression that they may balk at orders that professional soldiers, who identify their interests with those of the military command structure, would accept. This makes fighting the Vietnam war more difficult, and it reduces materially the possibility of a military supported takeover of the American government.

We have enough problems without making things easier for those stupid men who fear change and would use force to prevent it. I say it's a worthy and not too painful sacrifice; let's keep the draft a bit longer, even if Sen. Buckley doesn't agree. SAMUEL ADAMS, Saint-Jean-de-Los, France.

An Overdue Recognition

By C. L. Sulzberger

BOGOTA, Colombia.—As far as I know the only integral independent country on the map with which the United States has never had diplomatic relations is the Mongolian People's Republic, a pro-Soviet state lying between the eastern reaches of the U.S.S.R. and Communist China.

Some observers maintain the "vast but sparsely inhabited land" is only a Soviet satrapy. Nevertheless, it is widely recognized and is probably no less free in its actions today than Czechoslovakia, with which Washington continues to exchange ambassadors.

There has been a tendency in U.S. policy to maintain relations with only the non-Communist halves of partitioned states (like Germany, Korea and Vietnam) and to oppose admission to the United Nations of blocks including equal numbers of Communist and non-Communist nations.

For a long time Washington's attitude to the question of opening an embassy in Ulan Bator, the Mongolian capital, became mixed up in this separate matter.

Nonetheless, it is high time to end an anomaly which finds the United States maintaining diplomatic missions in tiny states like Cyprus, Mauritius or Burundi but refusing to exchange envoys with Mongolia, a country with a fantastic history, with a vast area of 604,000 square miles and a small but energetic population of 1,174,000.

Last Dec. 7, David M. Abshire, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations, wrote Sen. Javits, Republican of New York, that the State Department reviewed the matter of Mongolian recognition "from time to time" on the basis that "the overriding consideration is whether such an action is in the United States national interest at the time it is proposed."

In his letter he implied that Washington was not delaying such recognition because of any fear that such a move might jeopardize future development of U.S. relations with Peking. He wrote: "The People's Republic of China recognizes the People's Republic of Mongolia, maintains a mission in Ulan Bator, and does not, to our knowledge, comment on other countries' recognition of Mongolia."

I am indebted to Walter A. Sheldon of Long Beach, L. I., for the contents of the Abshire letter. It was Sheldon who originally prompted the senator to inquire about State Department policy on this subject.

Taiwan (Nationalist China) has steadfastly objected to U.S. recognition of Mongolia and this is almost certainly the reason for Washington's failure to act. Last year it was reported that Chiang Kai-shek's regime had persuaded the United States to reject a State Department recommendation that at long last diplomatic relations should be initiated.

Every time the United States has departed from its original and wholly nonideological approach to the problem of recognizing other countries it has run into trouble. This practical approach was perhaps best stated in 1856 by President Franklin Pierce, little known for anything else. He said: "It is the established policy of the United States to recognize all governments without question of their source or their organization or of the means by which their power, provided there be a government de facto accepted by the people of the country."

Had we applied such common sense to the Soviet Union after the Bolshevik revolution when other Western capitals recognized the Moscow regime—or had we applied it to the Peking government of China at the same time, for example, as Britain, our diplomatic stance abroad would be far less complicated than it is today.

Certainly it is ridiculous to permit Chiang Kai-shek's prejudices to affect our policy toward the huge, little known but strategically located state of Outer Mongolia, which has assumed a special importance because it lies astray one of the world's potentially most dangerous areas, the Sino-Soviet border.

Handwritten signature: J. K. ...

Herald Tribune logo and address information: Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post. Chairman: John Hay Whitney. Co-Chairmen: Katherine Graham, Arthur Ochs Sulzberger. Publisher: Robert T. McDonald. Editor: Murray M. Wells. Managing Editor: Roy Xerxes, Assistant Managing Editor: George W. Bates.

Eurobonds

Dollar Issue Slate Wiped Clean In Rare Atmosphere of Accord

By Gordon Bakstansky

PARIS, March 21.—The average dollar issue slate for the first quarter of 1971 was wiped clean in a rare atmosphere of accord...

The 40 percent drop in the amount of financing struck some observers as rather drastic medicine, but drew applause on all fronts for its effect on the secondary market as a whole.

The developing slowness of new issue managers still holds down to one major factor: Realization that yields on the Eurobond market are out of line with background realities and hope that this can be resolved by giving everyone a breathing space.

For example, Amex raised \$100 million in the U.S. market a couple of weeks ago, half in short-term (seven-year) notes with a 1/2 percent coupon at par and half in long-term (25-year) debentures with an 8 1/2 percent coupon at par.

Between the pricing dates of the U.S. and European issues, there came the half-point cut in the U.S. prime rate which took U.S. bond rates down another notch or two. It also helped produce a fractional decline in Euro-dollar rates, but on the longer-term Euro-markets, yields have actually gone up.

Thus, the Amex Eurobond cut-back plus the lack of new announcements, soothed some of the rarer nerve ends of traders who had become more and more bitter about what they view as a dumping of unmanageable amounts of bonds into already stuffed inventories.

The usual friendly feud between issuing and trading houses on when and what things should be done had deteriorated into a shouting match at the beginning of March. It cooled down into a shade under late in the week.

Friday-to-Friday, Bondrate's index for long-term dollar debt rose 0.12 to 91.64; for shorter-term, the gain was 0.23 to 98.53.

The Carlsberg-Tuborg 8 3/4 due 1986, priced at 98 1/2 two weeks ago, had opened last week down about a point, then rose back to issue level toward the end of the week.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Indicator, March 14 Latest Week, March 7 Prior Week, March 14 1970. Includes Commodity Index, Currency in circ., Total loans, Steel prod., Daily oil prod., Freight car loadings, Electric Prod., Business failures.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

Table with 4 columns: Indicator, February, Prior Month, 1970. Includes Employed, Unemployed, Industrial production, Money supply, Personal income, Exports, Imports.

Commodity index, based on 1957-59=100, and the consumers price index, based on 1967-100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis...

The \$30 million of 15-year Corning Glass coupon was an 8 1/2 percent coupon with a 1/2 percent coupon...

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N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Continue to Climb Despite Gloomy News on U.S. Business Activity

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—With the return of spring, hopes are building up as they do perennially at this point in the year for a decisive breakout in consumer spending and general business activity.

While it might be a bit early to expect any real bidding, the most discouraging thing insofar as government officials and businessmen are concerned is the poor germination that apparently took place in the economy during the first quarter.

On the basis of data for the first two months of the year and preliminary estimates for March, it appears that the economy has not developed the strong thrust for which many analysts in Washington and elsewhere had hoped—and had expected—in this opening quarter of 1971.

The biggest disappointment so far was the 0.4 percent drop in general industrial production during February and the two months thereafter.

Among the stronger counter-indices, Frigiteronics and Allergan Pharmaceutical each advanced 5 1/2 percent; Kay Windsor was up 3 1/2 percent; Hallcraft Homes tacked on 1 1/2 percent; Browning Arms jumped a point.

Ladd Petroleum moved ahead 3 3/8 percent in active trading. The company announced it had brought in a gas well in Pecos County, Texas, and said it would have a sharp gain in profits for the year ended Feb. 28, 1971.

Most bank issues moved ahead. The Bank of America and Citizens & Southern each rose a point while the Valley National Bank of Arizona was up 3/4.

Most insurance issues were depressed in moderate trading. The Colonial Penna Group and Combined Insurance each dropped 1/2 point while NLT Corporation lost a point.

output (up 2.3 percent), the economy would have endured a very rocky first quarter.

Although the administration is not gaining its production and unemployment goals, it does seem to be achieving some notable progress on the inflation front.

It is apparent, however, that the administration is harboring some doubts about the economic situation and the ability to achieve the \$10.65 billion GNP projected in its budget and economic reports.

Many private economists, recognizing the need to prod the economy further, applauded the 20 percent increase in Social Security benefits approved last week and the postponement of the increase in the wage base on which employees are taxed to pay for the program.

Some are recommending that the \$4.5 billion tax reductions scheduled for 1972 be moved up to this year and that the investment tax credit for business be restored, perhaps at a 10 percent rate.

As said, are necessary to spur consumer and business spending, the main sources of economic stimulation at this time.

The bond market had another dramatic week, with prices rising and interest rates declining, as it became clear that the economy was not developing the high resiliency that the Nixon administration had hoped for.

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 5)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—Even bad news seems to have little effect on the market. Investors and traders are in a buying mood and evidently think prices will still go higher.

This comment by a broker summarized his opinion of the performance of the American Stock Exchange and the Over-the-Counter market last week.

Prices of the majority of issues traded in both markets made strong advances in active trading.

Another analyst noted that there was considerable money on the sidelines available to bolster prices and that it has seemed to flow into common stocks whenever the market sagged recently.

The Amex price index finished on Friday at 2614.14, up 0.26 for the week. Turnover eased to 30,385,085 shares from 31,767,535 in the preceding week.

The new warrants of National General, which added 1/4 to 6 1/2, were the most actively traded issue. In second place was P & F Industries, which rose 7/8 to 4 1/4.

Instrument Systems was the third, and rose a fraction to 11 1/4.

The Over-the-Counter market also enjoyed a good week. The National Quotation Bureau's index of 35 industrial issues advanced 6.83 points to end the week at 437.55.

Among the stronger counter issues, Frigiteronics and Allergan Pharmaceutical each advanced 5 1/2 percent; Kay Windsor was up 3 1/2 percent; Hallcraft Homes tacked on 1 1/2 percent; Browning Arms jumped a point.

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Most insurance issues were depressed in moderate trading. The Colonial Penna Group and Combined Insurance each dropped 1/2 point while NLT Corporation lost a point.

Over-Counter Market

Large table listing various over-the-counter stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like Moore Prod, Jacobin Cos, American Pacific, etc.

Large table listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Last, and Change. Includes companies like Amex, Over-Counter, and various industrial and financial firms.

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

FIRST SECURITY CAPITAL AND INCOME FUND N.V. (Established in Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles) Participating Cumulative Preference Shares DIVIDEND NOTICE Designated Coupon: No. 2

Domestic Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

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NEW ISSUE Dfl. 75,000,000- European Investment Bank 7 1/2 pCt. 15-year bearer bonds 1971 per 1977/1986

Bonds table with columns for Bond, Sales in \$1,000, High, Low, Last, Net change.

MAD INTERNATIONAL FUND Société Anonyme Holding en Liquidation Siège social: Luxembourg

AUSTRIAN TRUST S.A. Headoffice: Luxembourg, 37 Rue Notre-Dame. Convening Notice

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N.Y. Bond Sales

Table of N.Y. Bond Sales with columns for issue name, amount, and price.

N.Y. Stock and Bond Prices Move Up

(Continued from Page 9) record volume of new corporate issues. After pausing a week ago just before the 900 band in the Dow Jones average, the stock market burst bullishly out of its pen...

Market Averages

Table of Market Averages showing indices for 30 Industrials, 35 Utilities, and 500 Stocks.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Table of N.Y. Stock Exchange activity including volume, high/low/close prices, and market status.

Nader Asks Congress to Block Nixon on Depreciation Plan

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Ralph Nader asked Congress today to block President Nixon's speedup of tax deductions for depreciation, calling it an unlawful \$3 billion subsidy to favored businesses.

U.S. Eases Repayment of Debt by Indonesia

DJAKARTA, March 21 (AP)—The United States has formally agreed to reschedule the \$215.6 million debt Indonesia incurred in the early sixties during the regime of the late President Sukarno.

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Insurance Stocks

Table of Insurance Stocks listing various companies and their stock prices.

Bank Stock Quotations

Table of Bank Stock Quotations showing closing prices for various banks.

International Bonds

Table of International Bonds listing various international debt securities.

European Monetary Units

Table of European Monetary Units showing exchange rates and other financial data.

A-Plant in South Korea

SEOUL, March 19 (UPI)—South Korea's first atomic power plant will be built with Anglo-American assistance on a site near the southern port city of Pusan.

Treasury Bills

Table of Treasury Bills showing auction results for various maturities.

Kredietbank Indices

Table of Kredietbank Indices showing various market indices.

Competitively negotiated commission rates

Assuming the New York Stock Exchange, as of April 5, 1971, permits us to competitively negotiate our charges on that portion of an order having a value in excess of \$500,000...

Eurobonds on Offer

Table of Eurobonds on Offer listing various international bond issues.

Alfa Romeo International S.A.

Advertisement for Alfa Romeo International S.A. featuring a large image of a car and text about bond offerings and company information.

Advertisement for Ultrasonic Energy, Inc. with the headline 'Many Believe that the Field of Ultrasonic Energy...' and details about the company's research and products.

Advertisement for M. H. Meyerson & Co., Inc. offering 1% interest and free life insurance, with contact information for various cities.

Kansas Earns NCAA Semis

UCLA Second-Half Rally Catches Long Beach State

SALT LAKE CITY, March 21.—Top-ranked UCLA, four-time defending National Collegiate Athletic Association champion, overcame an 11-point deficit in the second half behind the shooting of Henry Bibby and Steve Patterson and pulled out a 57-55 decision over Long Beach State yesterday in the final of the West region.

The Bruins, by winning their 26th straight NCAA tournament game, will go against Kansas Thursday night in the national semifinals in the Houston Astro-dome.

UCLA, hitting only 23 percent of its shots in the first half, finally caught up at 50-50 on a 30-foot jump shot by Bibby with 6:06 remaining.

Curtis Rowe's two free throws with 5:18 to go sent the Bruins into a 53-52 lead, but Long Beach's Dwight Taylor matched that 14 seconds later.

Each team tried only one shot before Bibby was fouled. Bernard Williams tried a layup for Long Beach with 3:44 left but Larry Farmer blocked it and UCLA took the ball.

Bibby attempted a 35-foot jump shot that rimmed the basket and spun out, but the Bruins regained possession at about the two-minute mark and held the ball until Bibby was fouled by Taylor.

Long Beach had opened a 44-33 lead early in the second half on the shooting of Trapp and Ed Ratliff. But the Bruins rallied as Bibby scored five points and Patterson hit two layups.

Ratliff, a 6-foot-6 sophomore, fouled out with 5:23 remaining after scoring 18 points. He was high for the 49ers. Bibby led UCLA with 18.

UCLA committed 17 turnovers, shot just 29 percent and made but 21 of 31 free throws.

In the consolation game, Paul Scheidegger hit four free throws in the final two minutes to preserve University of Pacific's 64-61 victory over Brigham Young.

Kansas 73, Drake 71 WICHITA, Kan., March 21.—Kansas, down by as many as 12 points and missing two starters with five fouls, roared back behind Dave Robisch to defeat Drake, 73-71, for the NCAA Midwest Regional championship yesterday.

Kansas' 21st consecutive victory and sixth straight in the final minute was sealed when Bob Kivisto sank a free throw with 17 seconds to play and Roger Brown added another a second later.

Kansas next faces UCLA in Thursday's national semifinals. Robisch scored 27 points, including 19 in the second half, and was the Jayhawks' lone scoring threat after Bud Stallworth fouled out with 14:45 to play and Pierre Russell followed at 5:53.

Drake was on the verge of its second regional title in three years when the Bulldogs uncorked a 13-point blitz midway in the first half for a 31-19 lead. Kansas did not tie the game until Robisch sank a free throw with 8:30 to play.

Robisch hit a jump shot to put Kansas out front, 43-61, with 4:14 left, and the Bulldogs never caught up, although Drake managed to pull within one point several times.

In the consolation, Houston overwhelmed Notre Dame, 119-106, despite 47 points by Austin Carr. Playing his last college game, Carr was removed with 12 seconds left and received a long, loud ovation.

Villanova Routs Penn, W. Kentucky Advances

By Kenneth Turan RALEIGH, N.C., March 21 (UPI)—All of basketball's nightmares that a team winning 28 consecutive games tries to keep out of its mind, all the errors a team can make, happened to Pennsylvania yesterday and the Quakers were throttled good and proper, 90-47, by Villanova in the NCAA East regional championship.

"We did nothing right," said Penn coach Dick Harter in explaining a team effort that included no player scoring over eight points, no recorded assists and a shooting percentage of 29.8.

For Villanova, which shot 61.7 from the floor and is headed for Houston and a national semi-final game against Western Kentucky Thursday, things couldn't have been more different.

"In the first half I don't think we made a mistake and, if we did, I'll excuse that individual," said Villanova coach Jack Kraft.

It was Villanova's first success over its cross-town rival in four years, and Edward Porter, upset because Penn had "been defending me down" in previous games, was the major factor. Porter scored 35 points, grabbed 15 rebounds and was the unanimous selection as the tournament's most valuable player.

"We've been doing the Rip Van Winkle bit all season," Porter said after the game. "Everyone was asking, 'Will the cat wake up?' Well, we came to deal with the well."

The Wildcats also came with a devastating ball-following zone that held the Quakers without a successful shot from the floor for the game's first eight minutes.

Running plays as though at practice, Villanova had a 21-point lead at intermission, scored the first 16 points of the second half, 25 of the first 30, and went up, 62-27, with 11 minutes left.

It was sweet revenge for Penn's 78-70 victory earlier this year when, according to Villanova guard Chris Ford, "we got them down for 32 minutes and stopped. This time we got 'em down and we kept 'em down."

In the consolation, a tenacious Fordham team, behind 10-1 before the game was three minutes off and without the lead 111 five minutes into the second half, finally came the only team to score 100 points against South Carolina.

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North Carolina, Providence, Duke Join...

By Sam Goldaper NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—Duke, Providence and North Carolina advanced yesterday to the quarter-final round of the National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden.

North Carolina, which opened the afternoon tripleheader before 19,102 fans by overwhelming Massachusetts, 69-49, was the only team to win easily. In the second game, Providence upset Louisville, 64-58, and in the finale Duke had to rally and stave off continuous spurts by Dayton before winning, 68-62.

North Carolina will meet Providence in tomorrow night's quarter-finals after Hawaii plays Oklahoma in the opener of another tripleheader that completes the first round. In the third game, Duke meets Tennessee, which beat St. John's last night.

North Carolina came up with a full-court, man-to-man press, while Providence and Duke relied on zones.

Dayton, led by Rex Cardecki, jumped to a 9-4 lead, and when the Flyers continued to dominate play and increased their margin

to 19-10, Bucky Walters, the Duke coach, ordered his team into a 2-3 zone.

The maneuver rattled the Flyers and Duke scored 13 straight points in three minutes to open a 23-19 advantage.

Dayton came back with five straight points to move back ahead. But its lead was only momentary as Duke, which shot 56.5 percent in the first half and was led by Richie O'Connor's 13 points, took a 39-32 advantage.

Dayton opened the second half with a 10-3 burst to regain the lead, 42-41. In the next minute, Duke led changed three times before the game was again tied at 47-47. It was the last time Dayton got that close.

The Providence zone sent

Louisville, the Missouri Valley Conference runner-up, home much earlier than had been expected.

The 2-3 zone, with an occasional switch to a 1-3-1, forced Louisville to shoot from beyond normal range, especially in the first half.

In winning its 20th game against seven defeats, Providence shot only 23.1 percent in the first half. Henry Bacon was the only effective Louisville shooter, hitting on five of seven shots.

Massachusetts didn't belong on the court with North Carolina. The Tar Heels of the Atlantic Coast Conference play a much tougher schedule than the Redmen, champions of the Yankee Conference.

The effort and fighting spirit on both sides was admirable, but one mistake after another prevented first St. John's and then Tennessee from taking control, so that the final outcome rested on the blind luck of a bounce off the rim.

Mich. Bonnies Win NEW YORK, March 21 (AP).—Sophomore Henry Wilmore penetrated Syracuse for 23 points and 19 rebounds in leading Michigan past Syracuse, 82-76, in a first-round game of the NIT today.

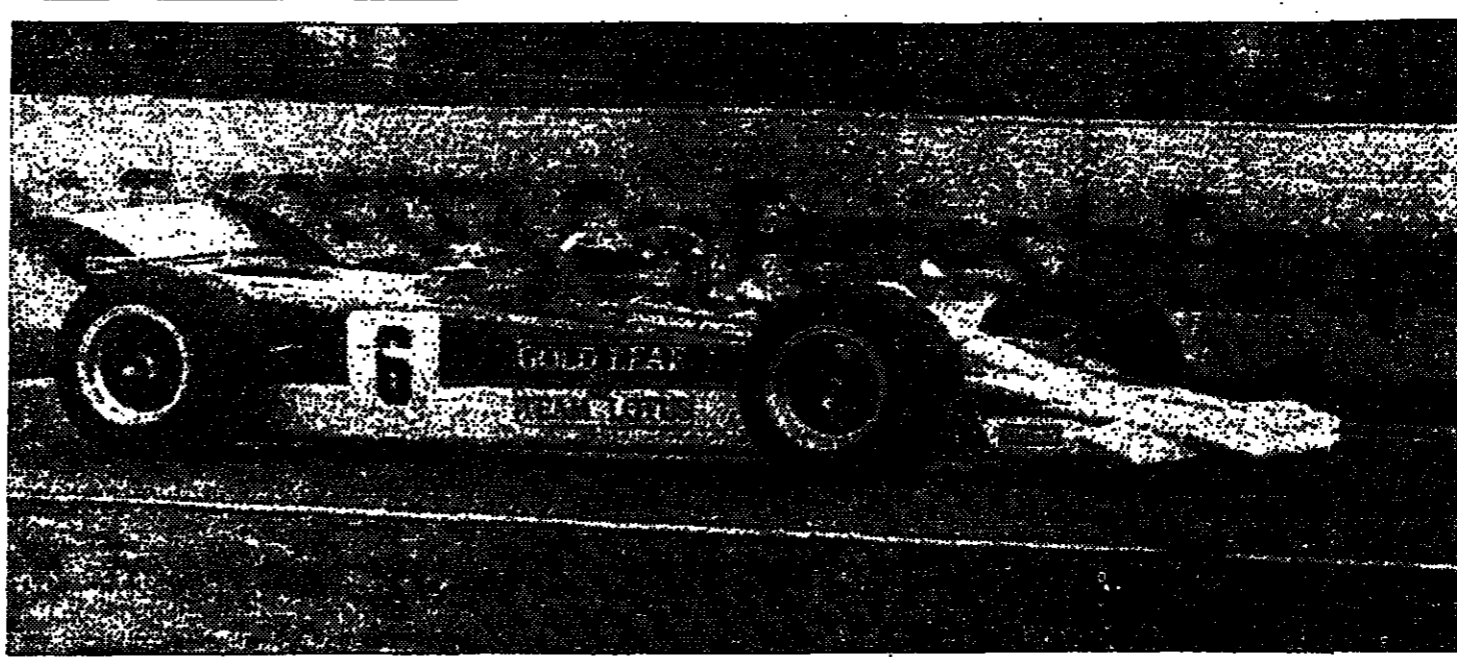
In the second game today, St. Bonaventure topped Purdue, 94-79.

Greg Gary led a second-half fast break for the Bonnies with ten points during a 7:10-stretch to spark the victory.

Tournaments

- NCAA East Regional at Raleigh, N.C. (Championship) Villanova 47, Pennsylvania 47. (Consolation) Fordham 100, South Carolina 59. Midwest Regional at Omaha, Neb. (Championship) Western Kentucky 85, Ohio St. 72. (Consolation) Marquette 81, Kentucky 74. Midwest Regional at Wichita, Kan. (Championship) Kansas 73, Drake 71. (Consolation) Houston 119, Notre Dame 106. West Regional at St. Luke City (Championship) UCLA 57, Long Beach St. 55. (Consolation) Pacific 24, Brigham Young 21.

- NIT North Carolina 69, Massachusetts 42. Providence 64, Louisville 58. Duke 64, Dayton 61. Tennessee 81, St. John's (N.Y.) 83. Georgia Tech 70, LaSalle 67. NATIONAL COLLEGE CHAMPIONSHIP (First Round) Capital (W.V.) 65, B.T. Morris (Pa.) 64. Pittsburgh 60, Southern Iowa 71.



FAILS TEST—The new Lotus turbine car, driven by Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, made a losing debut yesterday at Brands Hatch, England, in "the Race of Champions."

Regazzoni's Ferrari Takes Prix

BRANDS HATCH, England, March 21 (UPI)—Driving magnificently in cold, damp and windy conditions, Swiss ace Clay Regazzoni won today's Formula One 50-lap "Race of Champions" here.

His victory was the more impressive since he drove a brand new car—a Ferrari 312B3—to give the Ferrari stable its 2d 1971 triumph following its victory in the South African Grand Prix earlier this month. This race, though, did not count toward the driver's standing.

For the new Lotus 56b gas turbine car, it was a disappointing day. Lying 11th after the first lap, it had to drop out in the 13th lap with rear-suspension trouble. Though it later rejoined the race, it finally withdrew in the 34th lap when the rear suspension collapsed.

Only seven of the 15 starters finished the race. Regazzoni's time for the 50-lap race was one hour 13:35 seconds with an average lap speed of 108.04 miles per hour.

Second place went to former world champion Jackie Stewart of Scotland in a Tyrrell-Ford, the only other driver to cover 50 laps. His time was 1:13:38.8.

John Surtees, former British world champion driver, in his own Surtees-Ford TS3 was third, one lap behind, in 1:14:9.2.

Scotland Beats England, 16-15, In Rugby Union

LONDON, March 21 (Reuters).—Scotland rallied to beat England, 16-15, in a Five Nations Rugby Union match at Twickenham here yesterday after trailing by seven points with only six minutes to play.

A goal by Chris Rea two minutes from the end and Peter Brown's conversion clinched victory for the Scots—their first at Twickenham in 33 years. It was also Scotland's only victory in this season's international championship campaign.

Bob Hillier scored all but three of England's 15 points with two tries and two penalty goals, bringing his total in three matches this season to 35 points.

NHL Results

Table with NHL Results: Friday's Games, Saturday's Games, and Sunday's Games. Columns include team names and scores.

NBA Results

Table with NBA Results: Friday's Games, Saturday's Games, and Sunday's Games. Columns include team names and scores.

The Scoreboard

Table with The Scoreboard: NCAA Hockey, National College Hockey, and College Hockey. Columns include team names and scores.

Porsche Captures 3d in Row By Taking Sebring 12 Hours

SEBRING, Fla., March 21.—Porsche, defending the World Manufacturers championship, last night won its third consecutive race of the season, the Twelve Hours of Sebring.

The winning machine was a 917, a gray and blue five-liter sports car driven by Vito Elford of England and Gerard Larrousse of France. They covered a record 280 laps, 12 more than the previous mark, at an average of 112.5 miles an hour.

The Elford-Larrousse car was entered jointly by Porsche/Audi and Martini and Rost Radag of Saarbrücken, Germany.

A pair of factory-entered Alfa Romeo Tipo 333 prototypes, showing surprising strength, finished second and third. The drivers of the leading Alfa, which covered 257 laps, were Nanni Galli of Italy and Rolf Stommelen of Germany. The next Alfa, which completed 248 laps, was driven by Andrea De Adamich of Italy and Henri Pescarolo of France.

In fourth and fifth places were a brace of Porsche 917K sports cars prepared for the factory by J.W. Automotive Engineering of England, the team that won the first two rounds of this series in January.

The fourth-place Porsche was driven by Pedro Rodriguez of Mexico and Jackie Oliver of England. The drivers of the fifth-place Porsche were Jo Siffert of Switzerland and Derek Bell of England.

The victory was the first major one for the Martini and Rossi team.

The outcome of the race, though, was disappointing to two of the strongest entries.

One was a Ferrari prototype C-12 entered by the Italian factory and driven by Mario Andretti of Nazareth, Pa., and Jacky Ickx of Belgium. That car led the race from the 62d through the 117th lap, when a broken gear box put it out of business.

The other disappointed team was the Sunoco-Ferrari 512M sports car driven by Mark Donohue of Media, Pa., and David Hobbs of England. Donohue was involved in a high-speed brush with Rodriguez's Porsche. Repairs to his fuel-cell system took 53 minutes and Donohue and Hobbs were never able to make up the gap. They finished sixth.

Of the 57 starters, 30 cars were still running when the race ended at 11 p.m. with 64 having covered enough distance to be classified as finishers.

Gregg Young of Wilton, Conn., escaped with minor injuries when his Ferrari 512 sports car hit an embankment and flipped on its back. He was extricated from the car an instant before it caught fire.

Canada Takes Fourth Straight Curling Title MEGEVE, France, March 21 (Reuters).—Canada won its fourth straight world curling championship here last night with a 9-5 victory over Scotland in the final.

The triumph completed the perfect record compiled here by Don Duguid's Canadian team, who won all seven of their qualifying round matches and beat Switzerland, 9-5, in a semi-final match Friday.

Canada had been the strong favorite to take the "Silver Broom," symbolic of curling supremacy.

Scotland qualified for the finals by beating the United States, 7-6.

NBA Hawks Win Berth in Playoff

NEW YORK, March 21 (UPI).—The Atlanta Hawks have captured the last remaining National Basketball Association playoff berth out in the process probably turning a few hairs gray on coach Richie Guerin's well-groomed head.

Guerin watched his club commit 23 turnovers and trail most of the way before Walt Hazzard's driving layup with 24 seconds left in overtime. Friday night gave the Hawks a 110-111 victory over the Chicago Bulls.

The victory left Atlanta two games ahead of third-place Cincinnati in the Central Division and sets the stage for the Hawks to meet the New York Knickerbockers, the Atlantic Division winners, in the opening round of the playoffs. Cincinnati lost to Philadelphia to drop out of contention.

Indoor Mark In Vault Set By Isaksson

CLEVELAND, March 21 (AP).—Kjell Isaksson of Sweden set an indoor record of 17 feet 9 inches in the pole vault Friday night at the 21st Knights of Columbus track meet.

Isaksson, a 22-year-old student at the University of Southern California, who stands only 5-foot-3 1/2 and weighs 145 pounds, made the height on his third try. He missed on three attempts to clear 18 feet 1/2 inch. Chris Papanicolaou of Greece holds the world outdoor mark of 18 feet 1/4 inch.

Isaksson had gone 17-7 3/4 Feb. 12 in Los Angeles for an indoor record, but it was broken last Sunday by East Germany's Wolfgang Nordwig, who vaulted 17-3 1/2 at Sofia, Bulgaria.

Willie Davenport and Charlie Greene, a pair of Olympic veterans, sped to victories in their specialties.

Davenport, the Olympic hurdles champion, won the 50-yard high hurdles in six seconds flat. Greene edged Robert Ware, a Cleveland Cuyahoga Community College freshman, in the 50-yard dash. Both were clocked in 5.4. Greene had tied the meet record of 5.3 in a preliminary heat.

Tommy Turner of Murray State, the National Collegiate Athletic Association 400 king, won his specialty in 1:10.2.

Another NCAA indoor champion, Mark Winzenried of Wisconsin, was upset by New York City teacher Byron Dyer — the 1,000. Dyer came from behind in the last 70 yards to stun Winzenried in 2:08. Winzenried had won the NCAA 880 last week in Detroit.

Edwin Roberts of the Philadelphia Pioneer Club won the 440 in 49.9 seconds. McElroy of the New York Athletic Club took the mile in 4:08.2.

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Laver's 13th Straight Adds Up to \$160,000

By Neil Amdur NEW YORK, March 21 (NYT).—To the surprise of no one, including Tom Okker, Rod Laver won the final match in the Tennis Champions Classic last night and a check for \$35,000 for a second consecutive year.

Playing what he described as "the best tennis I've ever played" at the right time, Laver, 32, overwhelmed Okker, 7-5, 6-2, 6-1, before a crowd of 8,322 at Madison Square Garden. The match lasted only one hour 15 minutes.

The victory completed a Laver sweep of all 13 singles matches in the tournament and brought in the red-haired Australian's total earning in the series to \$160,000. It also wrote the latest chapter to a career that has produced two grand-slam titles and a ranking as the world's No. 1 player, if not one of the greatest ever.

Okker, 27, who beat Roy Emerson in five sets on Thursday night and for a berth in the final, collected his biggest two paydays as a professional—\$15,000 for the Emerson triumph and another \$15,000 as a losing finalist.

"I don't feel underpaid for about four hours of tennis," the Flying Dutchman said with a smile in the dressing room afterward, almost relieved that Laver was not there to answer his comment with a putaway volley. "He killed me again this time, as he did last time, as he probably will many more times."

Laver had beaten Okker twice in earlier classic matches and has won ten of 11 meetings, a domi-

Russia Is 8-1 Victor In Hockey

Beats Finland, Ties for First

BERN, Switzerland, March 21 (UPI).—Defending world champion Russia beat Finland, 8-1, tonight for its second straight victory in the world ice hockey championships.

The Russians scored five goals in the last period while the Finns evened a penalty shot eight minutes from the end.

In an game earlier today, Sweden edged Czechoslovakia, 6-5, and joined Russia at the top of the world championship table after two games. Russia and Sweden are the only undefeated teams in the six-nation tourney.

Yesterday, Sweden scored its first victory by getting two goals in the final period to beat the United States, 4-2.

With the score 2-2 after two furious periods, the Swedes broke through for the winner with 12 minutes to go when Hakon Wickberg scored with an assist from Torbjorn Lundstroem. With less than two minutes to play, the American goalie, Mike Curran of International Falls, Minn., failed to clear the puck and Wickberg scored again.

The United States—the dark horse in the tournament after upsetting Czechoslovakia, 5-1, Friday night—took a 2-1 lead in the second period when Craig Falkman of St. Paul converted a pass from Henry Boucha of Warrard, Minn.

Sweden tied it on a goal by Hans Lindberg 31 seconds later. Ulf Sterner, an ex-New York Ranger, gave Sweden a 1-0 lead in the first period, but Boucha, assisted by Gary Gambucci of Hibbing, Minn., evened the score on a power play at 18:13.

Tempest erupted at the end of the game and a free-for-all soon started as U. S. center Keith Christiansen got into a tussle with Swedish goalie Christer Abrahamsson.

The referees broke it up quickly and handed out penalties to Christiansen and Swedish defenseman Tommy Abrahamsson, twin brother of the goalie.

The hero of the game was goalie Abrahamsson, 23, who stopped at least half a dozen certain goals in the two first periods when the Americans were the aggressive club. Sweden's No. 1 goalie, Leif Holmen Holmqvist, broke his clubhouse during a workout this morning and coach Arne Stromberg had to put Abrahamsson in the net at short notice.

Today the Swedes scored two quick goals in the final period to hand the Czechs their second straight loss.

The Czechs pulled out goalie Marcel Sakac in the last minute and played six forwards in a desperate bid for a tie. But the Swedes kept their lead.

Stromberg and Fred Lundstroem scored the two final-period goals for Sweden—Sterner made it 5-5 after 9:17 and Lundstroem lifted the winning tally past Sakac after 11:43. It was Lundstroem's second goal of the day.

The game had to be halted for ten minutes when six youths ran onto the ice in a demonstration for a "free Jura."

Jura is a French-speaking area of the German-speaking canton of Bern, which wants its own canton.

The youths, who were carrying flags and placards, were hustled off the ice by irritated players and officials.

In another match played yesterday, Finland beat West Germany 4-3.

STANDINGS W L T Pts GF GA 1. Soviet-Union 2 0 0 4 19 3 2. Sweden 2 0 0 4 10 7 3. Czechoslovakia 1 1 0 2 11 11 4. Finland 1 0 2 5 11 4 5. Czechoslovakia 1 0 2 0 6 11 6. West Germany 0 2 0 0 5 15

The Scoreboard

Table with The Scoreboard: RUGBY—At Whitehaven, England. Football—At Whitehaven, England. Tennis—At Madison Square Garden.

Golfers Miller, Underwood Tied After Three in Florida

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 21 (UPI)—John Miller fired a three-under-par 69 in a howling wind yesterday to tie Hal Underwood for the third round lead in the \$125,000 Greater Jacksonville Open.

Underwood toured the 6,942-yard Hidden Hills Country Club course at 71 to share the lead with Miller at 210, six under par.

Lee Trevino surged into contention with a 71, one stroke back of the leaders at 211. South African Gary Player was another stroke back at 212 after a 72.

Grouped at 213 were Don January, Dave Nicholson and John Schlee. Nicholson shot a 73, Schlee a 70, and January, the second round co-leader, a 76.

Hometown amateur Steve Melnyk, who had shared the lead with January, soared to a 77 and was at 214.

Miller, a 22-year-old Californian, said a 15-foot putt for a par after three bad shots on the

Russia Is 8-1 Victor In Hockey

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Observer

Lubricate Here

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—Machine riddles:

Question: For years now I have wanted to be a big wheel. What am I?

Answer: An American male human being, over 40, who wears a suit to work.

Question: I want to be turned on and tuned in. It makes me extremely unhappy to be turned off. What am I?

Answer: An American human being under the age of 30, or an American human being with no self-critical faculty, over the age of 30.

Question: I pick up vibrations. I can tell good vibrations from bad vibrations. What am I?

Answer: An American human being under the age of 23, who has never taken a physics course.

Question: I get the Big Red Machine. I set good wood on the ball. What am I?

Answer: You are a young male human being who plays baseball for the Cincinnati Reds and bats .385 or better.

Question: I have wheels tonight and mean to burn rubber. What am I?

Answer: You are an American human being who may destroy your father's automobile this evening and will, almost certainly, throw an empty beer can on my lawn at about 3 o'clock in the morning.

Question: I have a steel-trap mind capable of computing the trace-ofs in any given input and giving you a read-out that cuts to the bone. What am I?

Answer: You are one of those brilliant male White House staff members, believe it or not, and it would be a great help to the President if you would start adjusting your thinking to take account of this fact, as there are still more human beings than machines left in the United States.

Question: I have aged prematurely and desperately need medical treatment which, I am given to understand, I cannot have because of its prohibitively high cost. I smoke frantically and usually need a bath. What am I?

Answer: Well, you are certainly not an American human being. What you are is peculiar.

Answer: You are an American machine; to be perfectly specific about it, an automobile. An automobile with an almost human capacity for self-pity, apparently.

Why do you try to act like a human being at times when humans are trying to become dehumanized? This is the way to remain a miserable automobile all your life. Think about it.

Question: My high rate of efficiency has made it possible to achieve new productivity levels without significant increases in labor costs. What am I?

Answer: You are a working man, which makes you a human being, male or female. Obviously, you are not an American working man. Or an English working man. You may be German; to find out, say something and listen to your accent.

Question: I am a dynamo throwing off sparks of fantastic amusement. I bore relentlessly to the teeth of the masses with a precision that cuts to the bone. What am I?

Answer: You are an American businessman who believes his own public-relations department.

Question: As my great gears mesh, bringing my smoothly oiled parts into action, my arms thrust out on many varied fronts and bring to bear on the situation the most fearsome concentration of power ever brought to bear on a situation. What am I?

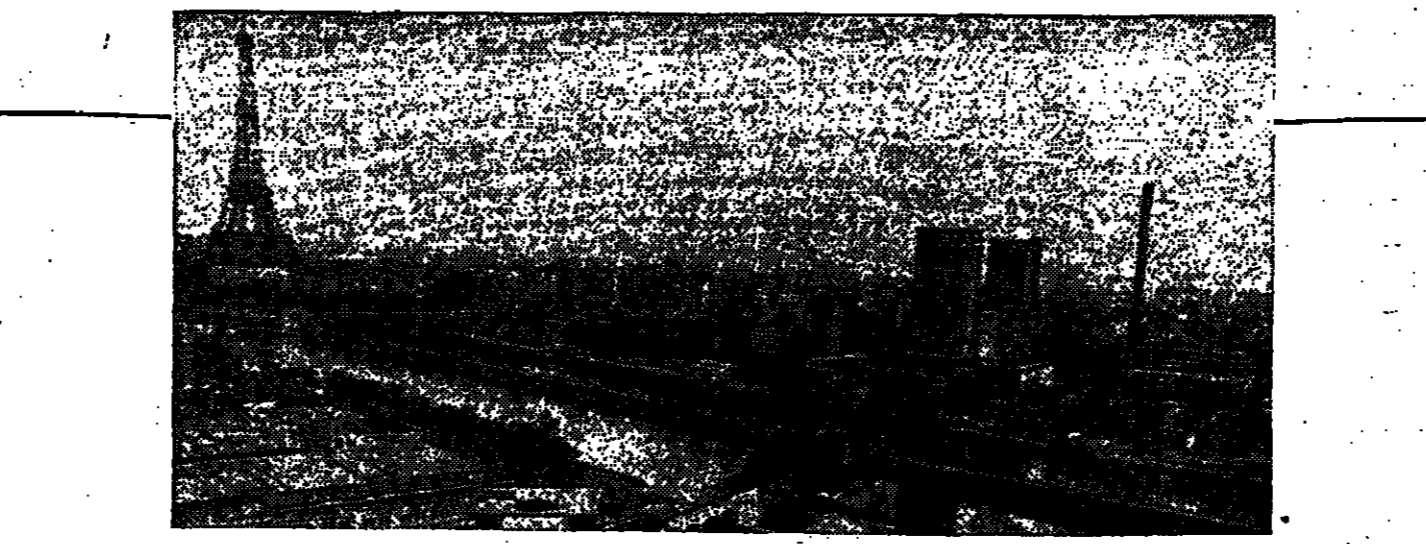
Answer: You are those male American human beings who compose the National Security Council and cannot make the traffic move in Washington when it rains.

Question: Consuming the cheapest of fuels, I am capable of running for weeks, of steamrolling all in my path, my friends, of bringing to the great American people fresh and keenly honed insights to bear on the...

Answer: You are either a campaigning politician or a recorded amputee. If you want to know for certain, ask for a vote. You may get elected. If you do it will no longer make any difference whether you are a politician or a recorded amputee.

Question: I do not want to be a machine. What am I?

Answer: Well, you are certainly not an American human being. What you are is peculiar.



Paris Skyline Rising Toward Eiffel Tower

By John Vinocur

PARIS (AP)—Just downstream from the Eiffel Tower, Paris is building a riverfront skyline that may soon look a little like New York's East Side or Chicago's Lake Shore Drive.

The area is called front de Seine, a part of the 15th Arrondissement where 20 32-story buildings are scheduled to be completed by 1974. A couple are office buildings, two are low-rent apartment houses with a limited income requirement for residence and the rest what French real estate promoters describe in their brochures as "towers"—buildings where the purchase price of the average four-room apartment runs about 400,000 francs, about \$73,000.

There is mild criticism about the anarchy of the architecture, a kind of glass-box, high-rise modern, but the real problem is that the new construction is the kind that pushes the middle class out of the city, dividing its core between rich and poor as in New York.

Middle-range buildings will not exist at front de Seine. Studies for the 3,600 apartments show that buyers are expected to have an average monthly income of more than 7,000 francs—\$1,260—an executive class in France.

Public reaction so far has been minimal and most of the French press has ignored the situation. The only sign of neighborhood resistance on a recent visit was a wall painted over to read "15th out, 16th in." This was a poke at the bourgeois 16th Arrondissement, home of high rents and Brigitte Bardot, that faces the project across the river.

Bernard Ducrocq, a spokesman for SEMEA XV, the city-backed corporation in charge of the rehabilitation project, smiled a bit sheepishly when he was asked how

the middle class was left out of a program that takes in roughly 75 acres of riverfront land.

It was pointed out to him that of the two low-rent constructions, one was near a heating plant and well away from any river view. The other is partially financed by the postal workers' employees fund so that only 80 of its 400 apartment units will be available to the average truck driver or factory worker. The rest will go to favored post office employees.

"All that is true," Ducrocq said, "and in reference to the middle class, that is the particular tragedy of these operations. But without the financing from the big real estate promoters we never would have been able to put in the low-rent housing and facilities. It's regrettable that the middle class, people like me, didn't rise. But to tell you the truth, as Paris stands now, I don't see any other area of new construction that is aimed at the middle class either."

Ducrocq said that a major problem for the renovation program was that it was one of the first projects of its kind—40 more acres will be developed later, a bit inland from the river—since Raymond Haugmann turned up much of Paris in the late 19th century.

This meant that the city wanted a prestige operation and it moved ahead slowly from 1961, when the renovation plan was approved, buying up the old eyegore garages, warehouses and factories that cluttered the waterfront area.

Because the land was expensive, it was out of the question, Ducrocq said, to turn it over for construction of middle or low-income housing because builders would have thought they would never get a return on their investment.

Since the city placed a priority on cleaning up the blighted area of the neighborhood, the high-rent construction

seemed the fastest way to do that and provide for later phases of the renewal plan, which will create more low-rent housing, but behind the luxury towers.

Ducrocq indicated the city also felt morally satisfied because it held a 60-year lease on the construction and could conceivably tear it all down around 2035.

The city's concern for a "prestige operation"—the phrase is that of René Galy-Dejean, the SEMEA president—has meant big profits for the building contractors.

Claude Ogilvie of John Arthur and Tiffen, a construction firm which is building three towers, said that it planned its investment during on about 20 to 25 percent profit.

"We weren't too optimistic at first," he said, "because we figured the French might not react well to skyscraper housing. But now it's taking off and sales are equal to our hopes."

Most of the builders have in fact increased their prices for their apartments over the past year, saying this takes extra costs into account. Other sources said the prices went up because business was good and the profit margin was now between 30 and 35 percent.

A second Tiffen man, Guy Maire, was asked how tower residents—two of the buildings are completed—reacted to having a couple of low-rent buildings in the neighborhood.

"Oh," he said, "most of them are delighted. You know how hard it is to get a maid in this town. Well, our people think they'll have a ready source of supply just nearby. They're secretly pleased."

Living in one of the new apartments can have inconveniences. A 3044-foot resident complained that during the summer, the rest was sometimes disturbed by the voice of a tour guide floating up from the loud-speaker of an excursion boat on the Seine 120 yards below.

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